

**The Collection and Use
Of Penalty Assessments
Under Chapter 122,
Laws of 1996 (SHB 2358)**

December 2005

State of Washington

**Department of Community, Trade
and Economic Development**

Office of Crime Victims Advocacy

The Collection and Use Of Penalty Assessments Under Chapter 122, Laws of 1996 (SHB 2358)

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A report to the Legislature from:

**Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development
Community Services Division
Marijo Olson, Assistant Director**

Prepared by:

**Bev Emery, Managing Director
Office of Crime Victims Advocacy
906 Columbia
P.O. Box 48304
Olympia, WA 98504-8304**

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Executive Summary

In 1996 the Washington State Legislature increased the amount of penalty assessment imposed on convicted criminal offenders, adjudicated in Superior Court, with the intent of providing increased financial support for the county prosecutor victim/witness programs. Concerns about 1) whether offenders could or would pay the higher assessment and 2) how collected funds would be used prompted the following legislative amendment: “The office of crime victims advocacy shall report to the Legislature on December 31, 1999, December 31, 2002, and December 31, 2005, regarding the collection of Penalty Assessments under this act and the use of collected funds to provide assistance to victims and witnesses of crime.” (RCW 7.68.35, 1996 c 122 Sec. 3). This is the third and final required report.

Background information about the Penalty Assessment is provided, followed by a situational analysis. Data and graphic images about imposed and collected Penalty Assessments, which was provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts, is presented and analyzed. This is followed by an estimated distribution of Penalty Assessment revenue as it would be shared among the county victim/witness programs, the county general funds, and the state Public Safety and Education Account, according to the legislation’s formula. Then we take a look at total amounts remitted by the courts to their local Crime Victim Funds. Next, information obtained from interviews conducted by OCVA with prosecutors about Penalty Assessments is discussed.

The report then makes a series of observations that surfaced in the gathering of information for this report, followed by a set of options offered to support victim/witness services in the areas of education, funding, and oversight.

I. Background Information about the Penalty Assessment

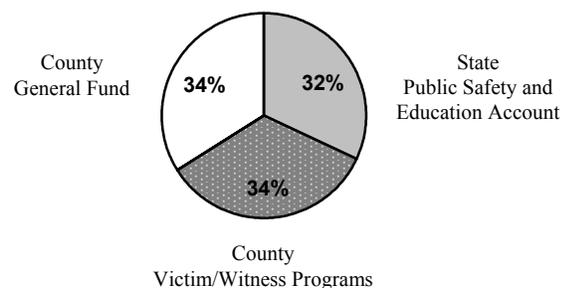
Established in the late 1970s, Washington's first victim/witness assistance programs were based in the prosecutors' offices of large counties and were funded through county general budgets. Statutory provisions for crime victims' rights were enacted in 1981, resulting in a court-generated source of revenue that was used to provide varying levels of victim/witness services across the state. Demand for services grew larger than the supply of funding created by the statutes, and the amounts of this revenue varied widely by county.

Additionally, district and municipal courts were providing the majority of the revenue because it is the lower level courts that rely most on financial punishment. Upper courts (Superior Courts) tend to impose incarceration or other loss of liberty as punishment for crime, which results in a lower financial burden on Superior Court offenders and a resulting lower contribution to the victim/witness programs. However, it is actually the victims of felony offenders that require the most services. Thus victim/witness programs, which emphasize service to victims of serious crimes, derive most of their funding from fines paid by perpetrators of offenses defined in the law as less serious.

In 1996 the Washington State Legislature amended RCW 7.68.35 and increased the amounts imposed as Penalty Assessments with the passage of SHB 2358 (See Appendix A). Penalty Assessments in Superior Courts were increased from \$100 to \$500 for felony or gross misdemeanor convictions and from \$75 to \$250 for misdemeanor convictions. The legislation mandated Juvenile Courts to impose Penalty Assessments at \$100 for felony or gross misdemeanors and \$75 for misdemeanors.

Distribution of the revenue collected in both Superior and Juvenile Courts was changed: 32 percent remained allocated to the state's Public Safety and Education Account, but of the remaining 68 percent, retained by the county, half would go to the general fund and half to victim/witness programs. Previously, only 1.75 percent of the 68 percent retained by the county was allocated specifically to victim/witness programs.

Distribution of Penalty Assessment Revenue



Concerns about 1) whether offenders could or would pay the higher assessment and 2) how collected funds would be used prompted legislators to require the state Department of

Community, Trade, and Economic Development's Office of Crime Victims Advocacy (OCVA) to report on these issues in 1999, 2002, and 2005.

The dates of the reports were extended over a nine-year period for several reasons.

- Courts would begin to impose increased Penalty Assessments only after the effective date of the legislation, which would impart a lag time before results could be evaluated.
- Collection of Penalty Assessments from incarcerated offenders would be delayed until their release.
- Victim restitution orders are satisfied before other legal financial obligations so any payments collected from offenders would credit restitution amounts before Penalty Assessments.
- Prosecuting attorneys might be reluctant to rely on a new source of funding until they were confident of its stability.

Thus a useful evaluation of the effectiveness of the increased Penalty Assessment would take several years.

This is the third and final of those required reports.

II. Situational Analysis

Situational analysis in this report is documented by two sources of information. The first source, provided by the Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts, details tabular information about imposed and collected Penalty Assessments by county from 1995 through 2004. It provides baseline and tracking data of assessments prior to the legislative changes and for the ensuing eight years. While the tables are available in Appendix B and C of this report, the information is best displayed below in graphs.

Data obtained from the AOC also provides information about the specific amount of remittance deposited to county victim/witness programs, identified by AOC as the Crime Victims Fund. Appendix D displays this information in tabular form.

The second data source stems from qualitative interviews conducted with county prosecutors or their program staff, regarding the Penalty Assessments' impact on victim/witness programs: current service and staffing levels, priorities for future growth, and understanding of the revenue distribution.

A. Imposed and Collected Penalty Assessments

The increased Penalty Assessment amounts applied to crimes committed after June 6, 1996, the legislation's effective date. This caused an interim period during which courts could impose either the old or the new amount, depending on the date of the crime. This

interim period of transition directly following the Penalty Assessment’s increase is viewed in Figure 1 between the years 1996 and 1998. As expected, there is a dramatic increase in the amounts of Penalty Assessments imposed during these two years—a jump of more than \$9,000,000 in just two years. After those initial years, the amounts imposed still climb but appear to be leveling off for both Superior and Juvenile Courts combined at approximately \$12,000,000 higher on average than the baseline level in 1995.

Figure 1. Penalty Assessments Imposed in Superior and Juvenile Courts, Statewide Totals 1995-2004

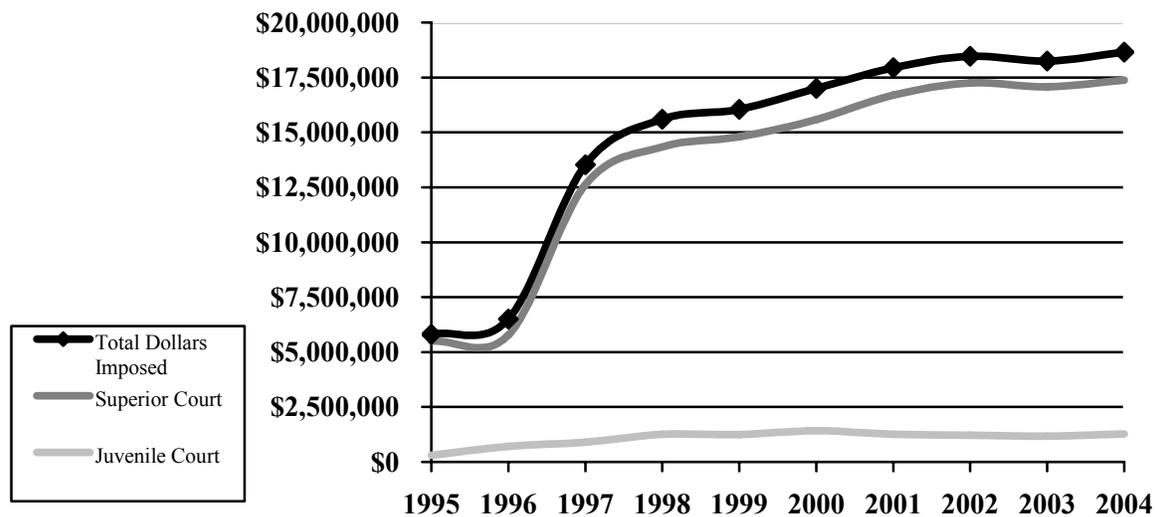


Figure 1 clearly shows that courts are imposing more financial penalties in the form of Penalty Assessments on offenders than they were prior to the legislative changes made in 1996. The increased Penalty Assessments should translate into more revenue for county victim/witness programs, county general funds, and the State PSEA account.

In Juvenile Courts, data shows the amounts imposed for Penalty Assessments also increased the most during the initial two-year period then leveled off. However, this trend line for Juvenile Courts above does not show the dramatic increase seen in Superior Court assessments during the initial years. Further, after a steady period of growth in Penalty Assessment imposition from 1998 until 2000, assessments in Juvenile Courts continually declined for the last four years. This data is available in tabular form in Appendix B.

Total amounts collected by the Superior and Juvenile Courts for Penalty Assessments from 1995 through 2004 is displayed below in Figure 2. (See Appendix C for the tabular data.) Again an initial interim period occurs before amounts level off, but this period is lengthened here. This lengthened interim period may be related to the delay in collections from offenders during incarceration periods. The stabilized level of collected amounts is approximately \$1.7 million higher on average than the baseline level in 1995. The

collected amounts of Penalty Assessments statewide steadily and clearly increased after the legislative changes in 1996, although the sharp rate of growth slowed in the last few years.

In 2003, legislation was passed that shifted the responsibility for legal financial obligation collections from the Department of Corrections to the county clerks. (ESSB 5990.) A temporary transition period during the implementation of this change was expected to show a slight decline in the amount collected during the years 2003 and 2004, but the actual data for the collected amounts show no negative effect. This change in responsibility for collections to the clerks is expected to positively impact collection percentages in the future, as clerks implement more efficient collection procedures and capitalize on new technologies.

Figure 2. Penalty Assessments Collected in Superior and Juvenile Courts, Statewide Totals 1995-2004

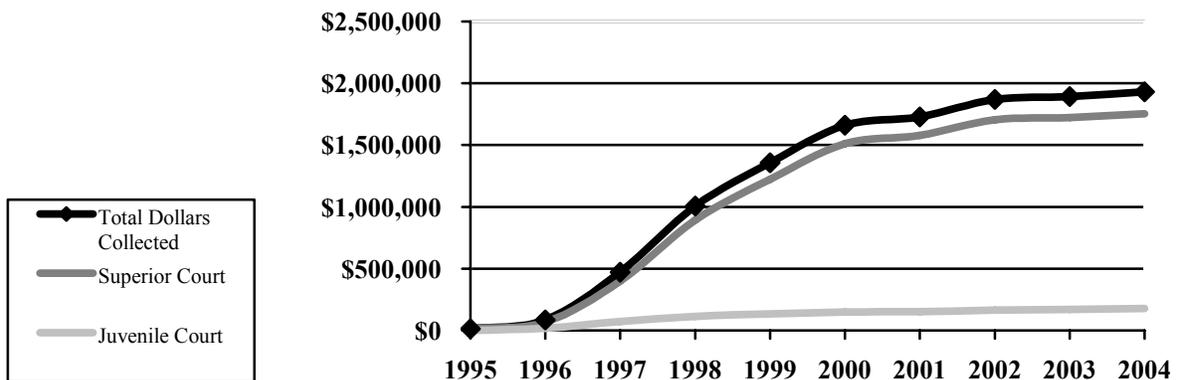
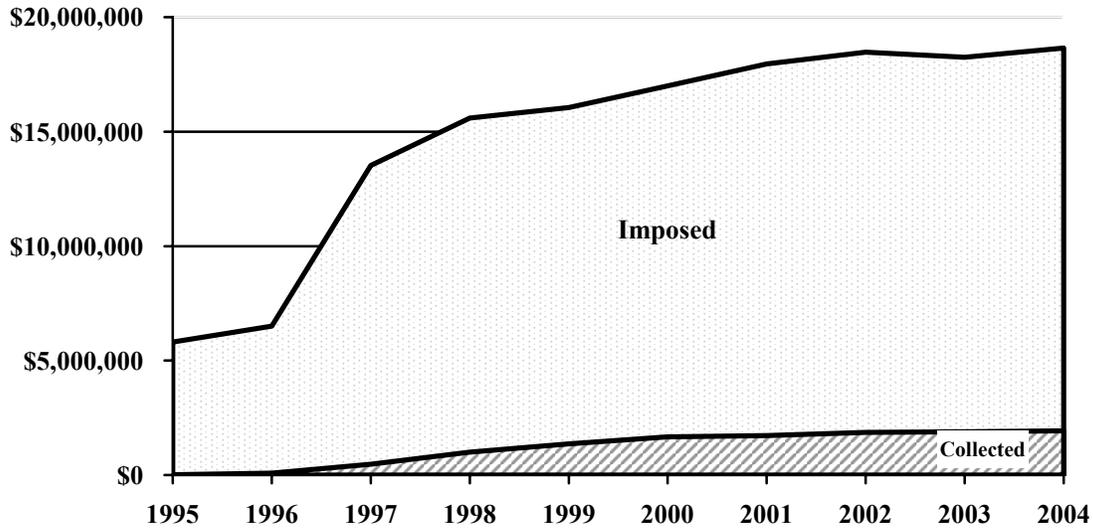


Figure 2 data showing the amounts collected for Penalty Assessments in Juvenile Courts display a low but consistent level of collections that appear to be connected to the changes implemented in 1996. Again, however, we do not see the marked increase similar to the one in Superior Courts. There also appears to be significant variation among counties in the imposition and collection of Penalty Assessments in Juvenile Courts, reflecting apparent differences in policy and practice among those courts. See Appendices B and C for listings of Penalty Assessments imposed and collected by county.

Amounts collected in a given year may have been imposed in a previous year; therefore, the available data does not permit calculation of the percentage of imposed assessments that were actually collected in the given year. However, superimposing the above two graphs provides a visual image to display the proportions of imposed and collected amounts over the date range, as shown in Figure 3. Average collected amounts hover at about 10% of average imposed amounts for the years 1999 through 2004. The discrepancy between the amount of Penalty Assessments imposed by the courts and the amounts that are actually collected from offenders requires further investigation, but clearly shows a source of unrealized but obligated revenue that is owed to the state of Washington.

Figure 3. Penalty Assessments Imposed and Collected by Year, Statewide Totals 1995-2004



Data providing actual deposits to the state PSEA and county general fund accounts from Penalty Assessments are not available. However, based on the available data for Penalty Assessment collections discussed above and shown in Figure 2, we can estimate these deposits. Using the revenue distribution formula required by the legislation, we know that the amount deposited into victim/witness programs comprise 34% of the total Penalty Assessment collected. The remaining amount is shared between the state PSEA at 32% and the county’s general fund at 34%, reflected in the table below.

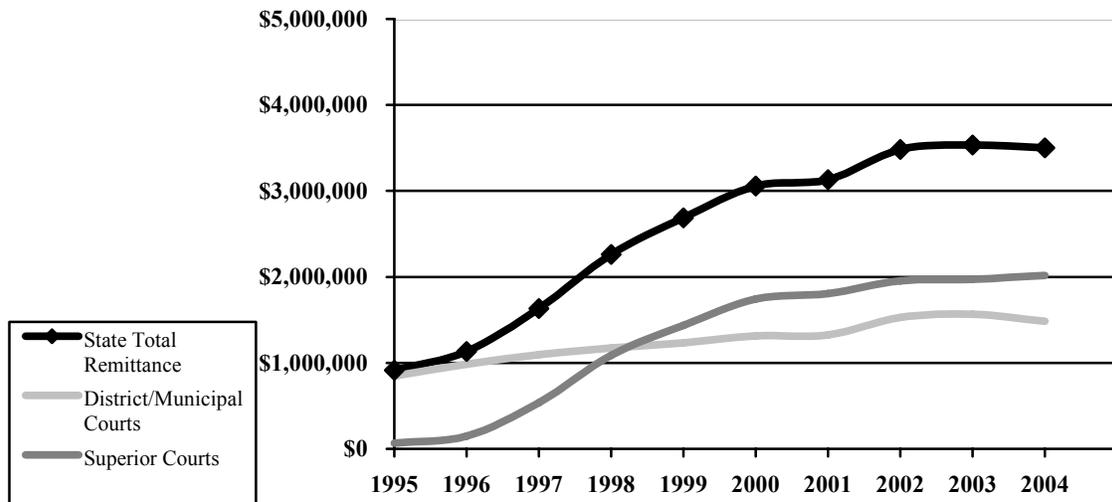
Estimated Penalty Assessment Revenue Distribution, Statewide Totals 1995-2004

	Victim/Witness Program (34%)	County General Fund (34%)	State Public Safety and Education Account (PSEA) (32%)
1995	\$12,102	\$12,102	\$11,390
1996	\$85,669	\$85,669	\$80,630
1997	\$471,087	\$471,087	\$443,376
1998	\$1,007,285	\$1,007,285	\$948,033
1999	\$1,356,817	\$1,356,817	\$1,277,004
2000	\$1,661,007	\$1,661,007	\$1,563,301
2001	\$1,728,724	\$1,728,724	\$1,627,034
2002	\$1,869,048	\$1,869,048	\$1,759,104
2003	\$1,891,719	\$1,891,719	\$1,780,441
2004	\$1,931,496	\$1,931,496	\$1,817,879

Amounts remitted to the crime victim fund have steadily increased since 1996, as shown below in Figure 4. One intent of the legislative changes enacted in 1996 was to increase

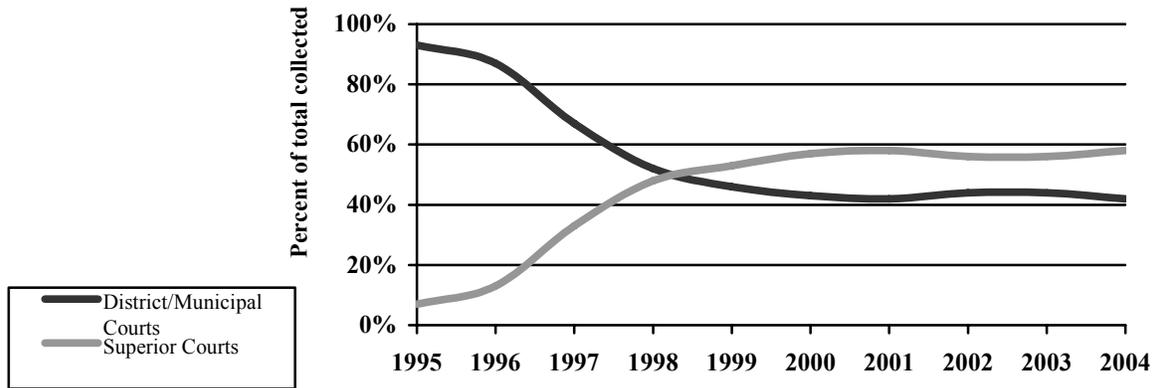
funding for county prosecutors' victim/witness programs, which are supported by the local crime victim fund in each county. Data in Figure 4 for State Total Remittance demonstrates this intent has been achieved, as there is significantly more money in crime victim funds statewide. A second intent of the legislation was to shift the financial burden of responsibility for support of victim/witness programs to felony offenders in Superior Court because victims of more serious crimes require more services. This objective seems to have been accomplished as well. Looking at Figure 4, the amounts remitted by Superior Courts to crime victim funds have surpassed the amounts remitted by district and municipal courts combined.

Figure 4. Total Remittance by County District/Municipal and Superior Courts to Crime Victim Fund, Statewide Totals 1995-2004



Another way to look at this shift is to view the relative contributions by Superior Courts and District/Municipal Courts as percentages of the total state remittance. See Figure 5 below.

Figure 5. Percentage Contributions by Superior and District/Municipal Courts to Total State Remittance to County Crime Victim Funds, Statewide Totals 1995 - 2004



	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
District/Municipal Courts	93%	87%	67%	52%	46%	43%	42%	44%	44%	42%
Superior Courts	7%	13%	33%	48%	53%	57%	58%	56%	56%	58%

Revenue generated in the Superior Courts, which comprised only 7 percent of total deposits to victim/witness program accounts in 1995, comprised 58 percent of those deposits in 2004.

B. Interviews with Prosecutors About Penalty Assessments and their Use

The second source of data was developed through guided interviews with county prosecutors or their program staff, regarding the Penalty Assessments' impact on victim/witness programs. Interview questions covered topics such as current service and staffing levels, priorities for future growth, and understanding of the revenue distribution. See Appendix E for tabulation of the survey responses.

The primary purpose of this survey was to obtain information about the growth of services provided to victims, by county victim and witness programs and to determine the level of knowledge of the increased Penalty Assessment funds since the enactment of SHB 2358. A secondary purpose was to evaluate the significance of the additional funding by asking program staff and prosecutors to identify if and how increased funding has resulted in growth and increased service delivery.

A self-report methodology was used to gather information for this report regarding the use of revenue collected pursuant to SHB 2358 to enhance services for crime victims and witnesses. A structured interview format was used by OCVA staff to elicit information in each county from the elected prosecutor or staff identified as primarily responsible for the provision of these services. Complete interviews were conducted in 36 of the 39 counties. (While it was recognized that this approach would not yield empirical data regarding service level changes over time in each county in the state, it was viewed as the method most likely to generate useful information given the absence of consistent service delivery structures and data collection among the counties.)

When a similar survey was conducted for the 2002 Report, a number of themes emerged from the interviews. In 2002, it was clear that few of the staff responsible for administering or coordinating victim/witness programs in prosecutor's offices had a clear or complete picture of the revenue streams supporting those services. At that time, more than half of the survey respondents underestimated the magnitude of the growth in court-generated revenue over the previous five years. Most were also unable to state with precision the extent to which revenue received for this purpose was actually being used to enhance services.

In comparison, the results from this year's survey indicated that most, if not all, interviewed were able to name the source of their funding and the amount from each. Very few were unaware of the Penalty Assessment funding or underestimated the amount of money in their fund. Although, there were several offices that either did not know the Penalty Assessment fund existed, or were aware of acceptable uses for the funding. In most instances, it was clear that the elected prosecutors were more fully informed than the staff regarding the extent and sources of their funding for victim/witness programs. These observations suggest that conducting periodic surveys, coupled with OCVA providing yearly updated reports to both the elected prosecutors and victim/witness program staff has created an increased awareness regarding the Penalty Assessment funding.

Many of those interviewed related that their counties have suffered budgetary fluctuations or shortfalls over the past nine-year period. In several of those counties, staff for victim services were initially added as a result of the revenue increase due to the Penalty Assessment, but ultimately may have been cut due to more recent constraints. In contrast, however, in other counties, positions that had been added could be retained through times of budgetary problems due to the consistent level of revenue in their Penalty Assessment fund. Without the Penalty Assessment fund's ability to increase from year to year and provide a level of stability for those victim/witness positions, this would not have been possible.

Though most of the survey respondents could articulate improvement in the services their programs currently provide over what they provided in 1995, 60% reported they were somewhat able to keep pace with the needs of victims in their communities and 20% reported that they were not able to keep pace at all. When asked to describe how they would use additional resources if they were available, most said they would:

- Add more staff or increase present positions from part to full time

- Provide more or better advocacy to clients than they were able to provide with current resources
- Add victim-friendly interview rooms or waiting areas
- Meet the Legislature's statutory requirements for victim/witness programs
- Expand their services to particular crime victim categories

Respondents were also asked to consider the impact on services in their counties of the elimination or significant reduction of revenue from Penalty Assessments. Consistent with the 2002 report:

- Most indicated that victim/witness program staff positions would be lost
- Nearly all asserted that victims and witnesses would lose services that could not be replaced through any other source
- Many doubted that a victim/witness program would exist at all
- Most anticipated that service improvements and innovations achieved over the past several years would be lost

III. Observations

The Penalty Assessment model provides some funding for victim/witness programs throughout the State. However, some of the 1999 and 2002 reports observations and concerns remain and new ones have emerged. The following policy issues remain or have surfaced in the process of gathering information for this report.

A. Penalty Assessment revenue is based on convictions.

The Penalty Assessment model of funding for local victim/witness programs generates revenue based solely on convictions in each jurisdiction. Yet each case received by prosecutor's offices requires services be provided to meet the Legislature's requirements for prosecution-based victim services. Many of these services are provided before there is a case filing and certainly prior to a conviction. Thus, if the prosecutor does not file a charge or the case does not result in a conviction, no revenue is generated to fund the staff performing the necessary functions. In smaller jurisdictions, rendering services without compensation has a major impact upon employees who are already stretching to meet their office's needs.

Many of the small counties reported that they use their Penalty Assessment funds as little as possible, fearing that their county may eventually encounter a homicide or sexual abuse case that will involve multiple defendants. Such a case would necessitate several trials. This would drive additional costs such as hiring expert witnesses to testify and paying travel costs of victim/survivors to attend the trials. Only one such case could devastate a county prosecutor's annual budget.

B. Impact of this funding varies widely throughout the State.

Although 94% of the counties reported that the amount of funding for their victim/witness program has increased due to the Penalty Assessment collections-77% reported that the amount of funding either has not allowed them to keep pace with the needs of their community or only somewhat meet the needs of their community.

44% of the victim/witness programs are supplemented with other funding sources such as county general funds, grants or use of funds previously earmarked for other budget items.

61% of the counties reported that the increases in Penalty Assessment funds have allowed them to add victim/witness program staff. One of the larger counties reported that it had expanded services to numerous victim/witness program staff that specialize in certain crime categories.

Some smaller counties stated that, because their Penalty Assessment funding is inadequate, they must divide the victim/witness required responsibilities among several office staff, or pay part of a secretarial position to send out subpoenas, notification letters, restitution and crime victim compensation forms. This severely limits the services provided. In addition, such office staff is not trained nor possesses the expertise to provide services to victims of crimes.

C. Penalty Assessments Funds showed initial growth but have stabilized in recent years.

All of the counties reported that their Penalty Assessment fund grew dramatically in the first years after the passage of this legislation. Since that time, however, several counties reported that growth has stabilized to the point that the funding does not keep pace with the cost of living index or annual increases in salaries and benefits.

D. Penalty Assessment faces some opposition.

Many prosecutors related that judges in their communities oppose placing additional fines on offenders to bear the weight of criminal justice costs. Despite legislation to the contrary, a few Juvenile Court judges continue to convert the Penalty Assessment to community service hours or waive the assessment entirely.

E. County Commissioners have a role in how the Penalty Assessment funds are spent.

Although the statute directs the funding to county victim and witness programs, County Commissioners have a direct influence over the amount that may be spent each year. Most prosecutors must present an annual budget request to their Commissioners and obtain their

approval before Penalty Assessment funds may be used. In several counties, this results in a barrier to the quality and/or quantity of victim/witness services provided.

F. Prosecutors assert the Penalty Assessment model is a good mechanism to fund victim/witness programs.

91% of prosecutors stated that the Penalty Assessment model is a good mechanism to fund their victim/witness programs. Reasons cited were that it links offenders directly to the costs they have imposed on the criminal justice system, taxes are not increased to pay for these services, and, as one prosecutor put it, “this is a ‘just’ way to pay for victim services and one that the public accepts”. Yet, some prosecutors were conflicted about the mandatory imposition of the Penalty Assessment. Several stated they felt it was harsh and unfair to impose more monetary costs on low-income offenders.

G. Disparity between imposed and collected amounts.

Although most prosecutors and staff believe this model is a good mechanism to fund their victim/witness programs, most stated that offenders do not pay—even with aggressive collection methods. Those who claimed offenders could not pay expressed surprise when shown data reflecting the increased collections over the past nine years. Given that legal financial obligations are imposed at sentencing, offenders have years to pay these, and the current data collection does not provide a link between imposed and collected funds per offender, it is impossible to say with any clarity or accuracy whether and how much offenders pay their legal financial obligations. That said, it is also clear that the amount of funds collected has dramatically increased due to the Penalty Assessment increase, and that funding has resulted in growth to vital prosecutor victim/witness programs throughout the State.

H. Collection efficacy has a direct impact on the Penalty Assessment Fund.

Note: ESSB 5990 became law effective October 1, 2003. This legislation placed the responsibility for the collection of legal financial obligations of certain offenders who are no longer being supervised by the Department of Corrections to county clerk’s offices. According to the 2005 Washington Association of County Officials’ *Report to the Legislature on the Fiscal Impact of ESSB 5990 and SSB 5256*, this has resulted in a projected 6.3% statewide increase in collections of the Penalty Assessment.

The legislation (ESSB 5990) provided additional funding, based upon a formula, to enable clerks to set up their collection systems locally. There has been a wide disparity in the amount of funding each county received for collection efforts. One victim/witness program coordinator reported that their clerk’s office received a mere \$795.00 for collections. Other

counties reported that their clerk received funding sufficient to have one or two full time employees devoted to collections.

Yet many counties have increased their Penalty Assessment fund through aggressive collection efforts. Some prosecutors cited their strong, collaborative relationships with their clerks as being helpful. This collaboration has resulted in methods being developed to hold offenders more accountable for paying, which in turn, increased the amount of collections. In some counties, however, prosecutors and advocates state that little, if any, effort is being made by their clerk's office to collect offenders' legal financial obligations.

Some clerks charge a fee for their collection efforts. In some of those counties, the clerks require payment of this fee before other legal financial obligations. In counties where this is the practice, prosecutors and advocates asserted that the Penalty Assessment fund has been negatively impacted.

I. There is no provision in the victim/witness statute for monitoring of compliance.

RCW 7.68.035 sets out program guidelines for a victim/witness unit. However, there is no provision in the statute for monitoring of compliance with those program guidelines. A provision requiring programs be certified as comprehensive by the Department of Labor and Industries before being authorized to expend revenue from Penalty Assessments was included with the 1982 legislation that first established the assessments. For some prosecutors and victim advocates, the absence of ongoing monitoring constitutes a gap in accountability for the use of these funds.

J. In several counties there was inaccurate knowledge about the Penalty Assessment fund, its purpose, and its use.

Several counties did not have accurate information or were confused regarding acceptable uses of this funding. In one county, the prosecutor had no knowledge of the Penalty Assessment fund's existence. In three others, the prosecutors had inaccurate knowledge of the purpose of the Penalty Assessment fund or what constituted allowable expenses. In those counties, services were provided to victims and witnesses from a different funding source, or the amount of services provided had been limited, or they had unnecessarily limited the use of their funds until given guidelines. As a result, they expressed the need for an authorized entity that can advise them regarding acceptable expenses.

K. Victim/witness services comprise a critical piece of the prosecution process.

When asked how important prosecutors viewed the services provided by their victim/witness program staff, 76% indicated that they were critical. Many attributed their

high rate of successful prosecutions, especially in difficult cases, to the expertise of staff who provide information, support and assistance through the criminal justice system to traumatized victims and witnesses.

IV. Options Offered To Support Victim Witness Services

The Office of Crime Victims Advocacy and the crime victim services community has and continues to be very supportive of the services provided to victims from prosecutor-based victim/witness units. These services are crucial to those victims who have cases in the criminal justice system. The Penalty Assessment enhancement has certainly resulted in additional funds being available for these services. However, there remain financial and management challenges with these funds and the services of victim witness units. In this, the third and final report on the collections and impact of the enhanced Penalty Assessment, OCVA offers the following suggestions to enhance support of victim witness units.

These final options and comments of the Office of Crime Victims Advocacy are divided into three broad categories: Education, Funding and Oversight.

A. Education

Provide standardized information, training, and/or technical assistance by a designated entity. This information should be available to prosecutors, judges and court commissioners about the Penalty Assessment, including: Penalty Assessment basics, the intent of the Legislature, the scope and purpose of the Penalty Assessment and guidance on spending, in order to alleviate confusion.

- For a period of time, track Penalty Assessments imposed and payments collected, per offender over time, to demonstrate whether offenders pay their legal financial obligations or not, and to what degree.
- Conduct a more precise review of the use of the collected funds, as well as the unmet needs that remain in counties. Although OCVA conducted a survey gathering some information on these two items, this survey does not provide adequate empirical data.

B. Funding

- Create an additional funding stream (for victim/witness services) not tied directly to convictions. Such a funding source can stabilize and enhance prosecutor's ability to meet the needs in their counties. Most counties need additional funding to provide the services required by statute.

- Provide flexibility by allowing the Penalty Assessment to periodically increase, so as to mitigate increased cost of living and increased cost of salaries and benefits.
- "While the administrative costs of assessing fees are recognized, it is recommended that the clerks not collect their assessment until restitution and the Penalty Assessment is satisfied. Restitution is a first priority, as it is payment directly to victims by their offenders. Penalty Assessment takes priority, in most people's minds, over the imposed collection fee by clerks.
- Collection efforts will translate into increased levels of funds in the victim/witness program: Increased collections = increased funding to victim/witness programs = increased services.

As a result of ESSB 5990, which shifted responsibility for collection of legal financial obligations to the county clerks, some smaller counties have not received an adequate amount of funding needed for their collection efforts. This directly impacts the Penalty Assessment fund level for those counties.

Require uniform coordination of legal financial obligation collections among judges, prosecuting attorneys and the county clerks.

- Revise the distribution formula of \$500 Penalty Assessment by either eliminating the County General Fund deposits or drop that distribution to less than 34% to provide more funds directly to the Office of the Prosecuting Attorney. Many prosecutors' offices require county general funds, in addition to the Penalty Assessment, to meet the needs of their community and fulfill the requirements of the victim witness statute. Prosecutors must compete with other county budget requests to receive additional funds – by changing the formula, the funds intended for criminal justice purposes would go directly to the Prosecuting Attorney.

C. Oversight

- Provide authority for an entity to oversee the use of the Penalty Assessment funds to ensure the appropriate use of the funds and to have a remedy to address any resulting issues.
- The current statute delineates duties and responsibilities that must be provided by victim/witness programs. Set minimum qualification and training standards for staff that provide services to victims of crimes with this funding and a method for review. This will increase accountability and improve practice, as well as support and recognize the skill, knowledge, and expertise required to provide such services.
- Study the unmet cultural/ethnic needs of victims and witnesses of crimes through the criminal justice process requiring counties to place priority on meeting those

needs, such as bearing the costs of interpreter services for victims in interviews and the need for bilingual staff and culturally appropriate victim service standards.

V. Conclusion

The increase in Penalty Assessments established in Superior Court by SHB 2358 is generating, at least on an aggregated, statewide basis, a substantially increased level of funding for victim/witness assistance programs. This “new” revenue has been instrumental in the growth and development of many such programs since 1995. The increase in Penalty Assessments has also generated significant revenue growth for the PSEA and county general fund accounts.

If statewide felony convictions and collection rates remain stable, it appears that Penalty Assessments will continue to generate between \$5 million and \$6 million per year for state and local governments. Of this amount, between \$1.7 million and \$2 million will continue to flow to accounts to support victim/witness services administered by county prosecuting attorneys, significantly increasing the level of court-generated support for these programs.

The magnitude and significance of the revenue increase varies substantially among the counties, as does the level of service expansion. Without attention to oversight of these funds, one can expect these variations, resulting from disparities in both the size of the counties and the prioritization of crime victim services by elected prosecutors, will continue.

Given the critical role of these programs in the delivery of information and services required by victims’ rights laws, the Office of Crime Victims Advocacy will continue to offer technical assistance to counties seeking to enhance victim/witness services through use of Penalty Assessment funds and encourage the replication of innovative, effective service models.

Appendix A:
CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT
SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2358

Chapter 122, Laws of 1996

54th Legislature
1996 Regular Session

INCREASING PENALTY ASSESSMENTS FOR SUPPORT OF
CRIME VICTIM AND WITNESS PROGRAMS

EFFECTIVE DATE: 6/6/96

Passed by the House March 4, 1996
Yeas 94 Nays 0

CLYDE BALLARD
**Speaker of the
House of Representatives**

Passed by the Senate February 29, 1996
Yeas 46 Nays 0

JOEL PRITCHARD
President of the Senate

Approved March 21, 1996

MIKE LOWRY
Governor of the State of Washington

CERTIFICATE

I, Timothy A. Martin, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is **SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2358** as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate on the dates hereon set forth.

TIMOTHY A. MARTIN
Chief Clerk

FILED

March 21, 1996 - 10:47 a.m.

**Secretary of State
State of Washington**

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2358

AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE

Passed Legislature - 1996 Regular Session

State of Washington 54th Legislature 1996 Regular Session

By House Committee on Law & Justice (originally sponsored by Representatives Costa, Ballasiotes, Chopp, Conway, Scott, Linville, Radcliff, Chappell, Dickerson, Hatfield, Quall, Murray, Cooke, Patterson, Cody, Keiser, Veloria and Kessler)

Read first time 02/02/96.

1 AN ACT Relating to penalty assessments for support of crime victim
2 and witness programs; amending RCW 7.68.035, 7.68.060, and 7.68.070;
3 creating new sections; and prescribing penalties.

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

5 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** The legislature finds that current funding
6 for county victim-witness advocacy programs is inadequate. Also, the
7 state crime victims compensation program should be enhanced to provide
8 for increased benefits to families of victims who are killed as a
9 result of a criminal act. It is the intent of the legislature to
10 provide increased financial support for the county and state crime
11 victim and witness programs by requiring offenders to pay increased
12 penalty assessments upon conviction of a gross misdemeanor or felony
13 crime. The increased financial support is intended to allow county
14 victim/witness programs to more fully assist victims and witnesses
15 through the criminal justice processes. On the state level, the
16 increased funds will allow the remedial intent of the crime victims
17 compensation program to be more fully served. Specifically, the
18 increased funds from offender penalty assessments will allow more

1 appropriate compensation for families of victims who are killed as a
2 result of a criminal act, including reasonable burial benefits.

3 **Sec. 2.** RCW 7.68.035 and 1991 c 293 s 1 are each amended to read
4 as follows:

5 (1)(a) Whenever any person is found guilty in any superior court of
6 having committed a crime, except as provided in subsection (2) of this
7 section, there shall be imposed by the court upon such convicted person
8 a penalty assessment. The assessment shall be in addition to any other
9 penalty or fine imposed by law and shall be (~~one~~) five hundred
10 dollars for each case or cause of action that includes one or more
11 convictions of a felony or gross misdemeanor and (~~seventy-five~~) two
12 hundred fifty dollars for any case or cause of action that includes
13 convictions of only one or more misdemeanors.

14 (b) Whenever any juvenile is adjudicated of any offense in any
15 juvenile offense disposition under Title 13 RCW, except as provided in
16 subsection (2) of this section, there shall be imposed upon the
17 juvenile offender a penalty assessment. The assessment shall be in
18 addition to any other penalty or fine imposed by law and shall be one
19 hundred dollars for each case or cause of action that includes one or
20 more adjudications for a felony or gross misdemeanor and seventy-five
21 dollars for each case or cause of action that includes adjudications of
22 only one or more misdemeanors.

23 (2) The assessment imposed by subsection (1) of this section shall
24 not apply to motor vehicle crimes defined in Title 46 RCW except those
25 defined in the following sections: RCW 46.61.520, 46.61.522,
26 46.61.024, 46.52.090, 46.70.140, 46.61.502, 46.61.504, 46.52.100,
27 46.20.410, 46.52.020, 46.10.130, 46.09.130, 46.61.525, 46.61.685,
28 46.61.530, 46.61.500, 46.61.015, 46.52.010, 46.44.180, 46.10.090(2),
29 and 46.09.120(2).

30 (3) Whenever any person accused of having committed a crime posts
31 bail in superior court pursuant to the provisions of chapter 10.19 RCW
32 and such bail is forfeited, there shall be deducted from the proceeds
33 of such forfeited bail a penalty assessment, in addition to any other
34 penalty or fine imposed by law, equal to the assessment which would be
35 applicable under subsection (1) of this section if the person had been
36 convicted of the crime.

37 (4) Such penalty assessments shall be paid by the clerk of the
38 superior court to the county treasurer who shall monthly transmit the

1 money as provided in RCW 10.82.070. Each county shall deposit fifty
2 percent of the money it receives per case or cause of action under
3 subsection (1) of this section and retains under RCW 10.82.070, not
4 less than one and seventy-five one-hundredths percent of the remaining
5 money it retains under RCW 10.82.070 and the money it retains under
6 chapter 3.62 RCW, and all money it receives under subsection (~~(+8)~~)
7 (7) of this section into a fund maintained exclusively for the support
8 of comprehensive programs to encourage and facilitate testimony by the
9 victims of crimes and witnesses to crimes. A program shall be
10 considered "comprehensive" only after approval of the department upon
11 application by the county prosecuting attorney. The department shall
12 approve as comprehensive only programs which:

13 (a) Provide comprehensive services to victims and witnesses of all
14 types of crime with particular emphasis on serious crimes against
15 persons and property. It is the intent of the legislature to make
16 funds available only to programs which do not restrict services to
17 victims or witnesses of a particular type or types of crime and that
18 such funds supplement, not supplant, existing local funding levels;

19 (b) Are administered by the county prosecuting attorney either
20 directly through the prosecuting attorney's office or by contract
21 between the county and agencies providing services to victims of crime;

22 (c) Make a reasonable effort to inform the known victim or his
23 surviving dependents of the existence of this chapter and the procedure
24 for making application for benefits;

25 (d) Assist victims in the restitution and adjudication process; and

26 (e) Assist victims of violent crimes in the preparation and
27 presentation of their claims to the department of labor and industries
28 under this chapter.

29 Before a program in any county west of the Cascade mountains is
30 submitted to the department for approval, it shall be submitted for
31 review and comment to each city within the county with a population of
32 more than one hundred fifty thousand. The department will consider if
33 the county's proposed comprehensive plan meets the needs of crime
34 victims in cases adjudicated in municipal, district or superior courts
35 and of crime victims located within the city and county.

36 (5) Upon submission to the department of a letter of intent to
37 adopt a comprehensive program, the prosecuting attorney shall retain
38 the money deposited by the county under subsection (4) of this section
39 until such time as the county prosecuting attorney has obtained

1 approval of a program from the department. Approval of the
2 comprehensive plan by the department must be obtained within one year
3 of the date of the letter of intent to adopt a comprehensive program.
4 The county prosecuting attorney shall not make any expenditures from
5 the money deposited under subsection (4) of this section until approval
6 of a comprehensive plan by the department. If a county prosecuting
7 attorney has failed to obtain approval of a program from the department
8 under subsection (4) of this section or failed to obtain approval of a
9 comprehensive program within one year after submission of a letter of
10 intent under this section, the county treasurer shall monthly transmit
11 one hundred percent of the money deposited by the county under
12 subsection (4) of this section to the state treasurer for deposit in
13 the public safety and education account established under RCW
14 43.08.250.

15 (6) County prosecuting attorneys are responsible to make every
16 reasonable effort to insure that the penalty assessments of this
17 chapter are imposed and collected.

18 ~~(7) ((Penalty assessments under this section shall also be imposed
19 in juvenile offense dispositions under Title 13 RCW. Upon motion of a
20 party and a showing of good cause, the court may modify the penalty
21 assessment in the disposition of juvenile offenses under Title 13 RCW.~~

22 ~~(8))~~ Every city and town shall transmit monthly one and seventy-
23 five one-hundredths percent of all money, other than money received for
24 parking infractions, retained under RCW 3.46.120, 3.50.100, and
25 35.20.220 to the county treasurer for deposit as provided in subsection
26 (4) of this section.

27 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 3.** The office of crime victims advocacy shall
28 report to the legislature on December 31, 1999, December 31, 2002, and
29 December 31, 2005, regarding the collection of penalty assessments
30 under this act and the use of collected funds to provide assistance to
31 victims and witnesses of crime.

32 **Sec. 4.** RCW 7.68.060 and 1990 c 3 s 501 are each amended to read
33 as follows:

34 (1) For the purposes of applying for benefits under this chapter,
35 the rights, privileges, responsibilities, duties, limitations and
36 procedures contained in RCW 51.28.020, 51.28.030, 51.28.040 and

1 51.28.060 (~~as now or hereafter amended~~) shall apply: PROVIDED, That
2 no compensation of any kind shall be available under this chapter if:

3 (a) An application for benefits is not received by the department
4 within (~~one year~~) two years after the date the criminal act was
5 reported to a local police department or sheriff's office or the date
6 the rights of dependents or beneficiaries accrued, unless the director
7 has determined that "good cause" exists to expand the time permitted to
8 receive the application. "Good cause" shall be determined by the
9 department on a case-by-case basis and may extend the period of time in
10 which an application can be received for up to five years after the
11 date the criminal act was reported to a local police department or
12 sheriff's office or the date the rights of dependents or beneficiaries
13 accrued; or

14 (b) The criminal act is not reported by the victim or someone on
15 his or her behalf to a local police department or sheriff's office
16 within twelve months of its occurrence or, if it could not reasonably
17 have been reported within that period, within twelve months of the time
18 when a report could reasonably have been made. In making
19 determinations as to reasonable time limits, the department shall give
20 greatest weight to the needs of the victims.

21 (2) This section shall apply only to criminal acts reported after
22 December 31, 1985.

23 (3) Because victims of childhood criminal acts may repress
24 conscious memory of such criminal acts far beyond the age of eighteen,
25 the rights of adult victims of childhood criminal acts shall accrue at
26 the time the victim discovers or reasonably should have discovered the
27 elements of the crime. In making determinations as to reasonable time
28 limits, the department shall give greatest weight to the needs of the
29 victim.

30 **Sec. 5.** RCW 7.68.070 and 1993 sp.s. c 24 s 912 are each amended to
31 read as follows:

32 The right to benefits under this chapter and the amount thereof
33 will be governed insofar as is applicable by the provisions contained
34 in chapter 51.32 RCW (~~as now or hereafter amended~~) except as provided
35 in this section:

36 (1) The provisions contained in RCW 51.32.015, 51.32.030,
37 51.32.072, 51.32.073, 51.32.180, 51.32.190, and 51.32.200 (~~as now or~~
38 ~~hereafter amended~~) are not applicable to this chapter.

1 (2) Each victim injured as a result of a criminal act, including
2 criminal acts committed between July 1, 1981, and January 1, 1983, or
3 the victim's family or dependents in case of death of the victim, are
4 entitled to benefits in accordance with this chapter, subject to the
5 limitations under RCW 7.68.015. The rights, duties, responsibilities,
6 limitations, and procedures applicable to a worker as contained in RCW
7 51.32.010 (~~as now or hereafter amended~~) are applicable to this
8 chapter.

9 (3) The limitations contained in RCW 51.32.020 (~~as now or~~
10 ~~hereafter amended~~) are applicable to claims under this chapter. In
11 addition thereto, no person or spouse, child, or dependent of such
12 person is entitled to benefits under this chapter when the injury for
13 which benefits are sought, was:

14 (a) The result of consent, provocation, or incitement by the
15 victim, unless an injury resulting from a criminal act caused the death
16 of the victim;

17 (b) Sustained while the crime victim was engaged in the attempt to
18 commit, or the commission of, a felony; or

19 (c) Sustained while the victim was confined in any county or city
20 jail, federal jail or prison or in any other federal institution, or
21 any state correctional institution maintained and operated by the
22 department of social and health services or the department of
23 corrections, prior to release from lawful custody; or confined or
24 living in any other institution maintained and operated by the
25 department of social and health services or the department of
26 corrections.

27 (4) The benefits established upon the death of a worker and
28 contained in RCW 51.32.050 (~~as now or hereafter amended~~) shall be the
29 benefits obtainable under this chapter and provisions relating to
30 payment contained in that section shall equally apply under this
31 chapter: PROVIDED, That benefits for burial expenses shall not exceed
32 the (~~maximum cost used by the department of social and health services~~
33 ~~for the funeral and burial of a deceased indigent person under chapter~~
34 ~~74.08 RCW~~) amount paid by the department in case of the death of a
35 worker as provided in chapter 51.32 RCW in any claim: PROVIDED
36 FURTHER, That if the criminal act results in the death of a victim who
37 was not gainfully employed at the time of the criminal act, and who was
38 not so employed for at least three consecutive months of the twelve
39 months immediately preceding the criminal act;

1 (a) Benefits payable to an eligible surviving spouse, where there
2 are no children of the victim at the time of the criminal act who have
3 survived the victim or where such spouse has legal custody of all of
4 his or her children, shall be limited to burial expenses and a lump sum
5 payment of seven thousand five hundred dollars without reference to
6 number of children, if any;

7 (b) Where any such spouse has legal custody of one or more but not
8 all of such children, then such burial expenses shall be paid, and such
9 spouse shall receive a lump sum payment of three thousand seven hundred
10 fifty dollars and any such child or children not in the legal custody
11 of such spouse shall receive a lump sum of three thousand seven hundred
12 fifty dollars to be divided equally among such child or children;

13 (c) If any such spouse does not have legal custody of any of the
14 children, the burial expenses shall be paid and the spouse shall
15 receive a lump sum payment of up to three thousand seven hundred fifty
16 dollars and any such child or children not in the legal custody of the
17 spouse shall receive a lump sum payment of up to three thousand seven
18 hundred fifty dollars to be divided equally among the child or
19 children;

20 (d) If no such spouse survives, then such burial expenses shall be
21 paid, and each surviving child of the victim at the time of the
22 criminal act shall receive a lump sum payment of three thousand seven
23 hundred fifty dollars up to a total of two such children and where
24 there are more than two such children the sum of seven thousand five
25 hundred dollars shall be divided equally among such children.

26 No other benefits may be paid or payable under these circumstances.

27 (5) The benefits established in RCW 51.32.060 (~~as now or hereafter~~
28 ~~amended~~) for permanent total disability proximately caused by the
29 criminal act shall be the benefits obtainable under this chapter, and
30 provisions relating to payment contained in that section apply under
31 this chapter: PROVIDED, That if a victim becomes permanently and
32 totally disabled as a proximate result of the criminal act and was not
33 gainfully employed at the time of the criminal act, the victim shall
34 receive monthly during the period of the disability the following
35 percentages, where applicable, of the average monthly wage determined
36 as of the date of the criminal act pursuant to RCW 51.08.018 (~~as now~~
37 ~~or hereafter amended~~):

38 (a) If married at the time of the criminal act, twenty-nine percent
39 of the average monthly wage.

1 (b) If married with one child at the time of the criminal act,
2 thirty-four percent of the average monthly wage.

3 (c) If married with two children at the time of the criminal act,
4 thirty-eight percent of the average monthly wage.

5 (d) If married with three children at the time of the criminal act,
6 forty-one percent of the average monthly wage.

7 (e) If married with four children at the time of the criminal act,
8 forty-four percent of the average monthly wage.

9 (f) If married with five or more children at the time of the
10 criminal act, forty-seven percent of the average monthly wage.

11 (g) If unmarried at the time of the criminal act, twenty-five
12 percent of the average monthly wage.

13 (h) If unmarried with one child at the time of the criminal act,
14 thirty percent of the average monthly wage.

15 (i) If unmarried with two children at the time of the criminal act,
16 thirty-four percent of the average monthly wage.

17 (j) If unmarried with three children at the time of the criminal
18 act, thirty-seven percent of the average monthly wage.

19 (k) If unmarried with four children at the time of the criminal
20 act, forty percent of the average monthly wage.

21 (l) If unmarried with five or more children at the time of the
22 criminal act, forty-three percent of the average monthly wage.

23 (6) The benefits established in RCW 51.32.080 (~~as now or hereafter~~
24 ~~amended~~) for permanent partial disability shall be the benefits
25 obtainable under this chapter, and provisions relating to payment
26 contained in that section equally apply under this chapter.

27 (7) The benefits established in RCW 51.32.090 (~~as now or hereafter~~
28 ~~amended~~) for temporary total disability shall be the benefits
29 obtainable under this chapter, and provisions relating to payment
30 contained in that section apply under this chapter: PROVIDED, That no
31 person is eligible for temporary total disability benefits under this
32 chapter if such person was not gainfully employed at the time of the
33 criminal act, and was not so employed for at least three consecutive
34 months of the twelve months immediately preceding the criminal act.

35 (8) The benefits established in RCW 51.32.095 (~~as now or hereafter~~
36 ~~amended~~) for continuation of benefits during vocational rehabilitation
37 shall be benefits obtainable under this chapter, and provisions
38 relating to payment contained in that section apply under this chapter:

1 PROVIDED, That benefits shall not exceed five thousand dollars for any
2 single injury.

3 (9) The provisions for lump sum payment of benefits upon death or
4 permanent total disability as contained in RCW 51.32.130 (~~as now or~~
5 ~~hereafter amended~~) apply under this chapter.

6 (10) The provisions relating to payment of benefits to, for or on
7 behalf of workers contained in RCW 51.32.040, 51.32.055, 51.32.100,
8 51.32.110, 51.32.120, 51.32.135, 51.32.140, 51.32.150, 51.32.160, and
9 51.32.210 (~~as now or hereafter amended~~) are applicable to payment of
10 benefits to, for or on behalf of victims under this chapter.

11 (11) No person or spouse, child, or dependent of such person is
12 entitled to benefits under this chapter where the person making a claim
13 for such benefits has refused to give reasonable cooperation to state
14 or local law enforcement agencies in their efforts to apprehend and
15 convict the perpetrator(s) of the criminal act which gave rise to the
16 claim.

17 (12) In addition to other benefits provided under this chapter,
18 victims of sexual assault are entitled to receive appropriate
19 counseling. Fees for such counseling shall be determined by the
20 department in accordance with RCW 51.04.030, subject to the limitations
21 of RCW 7.68.080. Counseling services may include, if determined
22 appropriate by the department, counseling of members of the victim's
23 immediate family, other than the perpetrator of the assault.

24 (13) Except for medical benefits authorized under RCW 7.68.080, no
25 more than thirty thousand dollars shall be granted as a result of a
26 single injury or death, except that benefits granted as the result of
27 total permanent disability or death shall not exceed forty thousand
28 dollars.

29 (14) Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter and Title 51
30 RCW, benefits payable for total temporary disability under subsection
31 (7) of this section, shall be limited to fifteen thousand dollars.

32 (15) Any person who is responsible for the victim's injuries, or
33 who would otherwise be unjustly enriched as a result of the victim's
34 injuries, shall not be a beneficiary under this chapter.

35 (16) Crime victims' compensation is not available to pay for
36 services covered under chapter 74.09 RCW or Title XIX of the federal
37 social security act, except to the extent that the costs for such
38 services exceed service limits established by the department of social
39 and health services or, during the 1993-95 fiscal biennium, to the

1 extent necessary to provide matching funds for federal medicaid
2 reimbursement.

3 (17) In addition to other benefits provided under this chapter,
4 immediate family members of a homicide victim may receive appropriate
5 counseling to assist in dealing with the immediate, near-term
6 consequences of the related effects of the homicide. Fees for
7 counseling shall be determined by the department in accordance with RCW
8 51.04.030, subject to the limitations of RCW 7.68.080. Payment of
9 counseling benefits under this section may not be provided to the
10 perpetrator of the homicide. The benefits under this subsection may be
11 provided only with respect to homicides committed on or after July 1,
12 1992.

Passed the House March 4, 1996.

Passed the Senate February 29, 1996.

Approved by the Governor March 21, 1996.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State March 21, 1996.

Appendix B

Penalty Assessments Imposed in Superior and Juvenile Courts, County Totals 1995-2004

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Superior Court Total	\$5,502,960	\$5,785,019	\$12,630,375	\$14,340,069	\$14,803,106	\$15,584,201	\$16,691,312	\$17,246,719	\$17,069,575	\$17,379,779
Juvenile Court Total	\$306,256	\$712,853	\$895,791	\$1,259,772	\$1,246,222	\$1,416,697	\$1,258,693	\$1,221,937	\$1,176,962	\$1,267,480
Statewide Total	\$5,809,216	\$6,497,872	\$13,526,166	\$15,599,841	\$16,049,328	\$17,000,898	\$17,950,005	\$18,468,656	\$18,246,537	\$18,647,259

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Adams	37,077	6,515								
Adams		20,395	53,170	51,900	41,418	39,600	45,350	51,950	40,920	81,450
	\$37,077	\$26,910	\$53,170	\$51,900	\$41,418	\$39,600	\$45,350	\$51,950	\$40,920	\$81,450
Asotin		6,200	9,400	5,400	5,475	3,550	5,650	11,292	6,900	7,275
Asotin	6,000	4,200								
Asotin	37,605	1,800								
Asotin	17,900	17,900	29,860	29,700	52,550	60,220	71,100	83,400	81,675	102,100
	\$43,605	\$30,100	\$39,260	\$35,100	\$58,025	\$63,770	\$76,750	\$94,692	\$88,575	\$109,375
Benton		34,825	25,617	18,637	13,677	10,950	14,365	18,125	19,075	16,700
Benton	1,650	870								
Benton	59,075	27,000								
Benton		96,905	309,881	360,980	370,035	421,760	456,185	474,560	447,610	529,770
	\$60,725	\$159,600	\$335,498	\$379,617	\$383,712	\$437,710	\$470,550	\$497,685	\$466,685	\$546,470
Chelan		6,525	40,480	34,415	43,200	29,775	31,875	36,200	36,675	31,890
Chelan	1,875	10,535	300	100						
Chelan	77,732	23,005	17,365	184						
Chelan		59,320	186,350	186,400	170,200	191,850	191,600	222,592	238,075	244,050
	\$79,607	\$99,385	\$244,495	\$221,099	\$213,400	\$221,625	\$223,475	\$258,792	\$274,750	\$275,940
Clallam		6,350	29,250	27,995	25,370	16,950	12,325	13,750	9,050	13,637
Clallam	30,150	11,675	1,300							
Clallam	79,718	22,007	2,963							
Clallam		35,872	128,700	149,350	138,450	124,850	125,350	177,810	141,410	183,699
	\$109,868	\$75,904	\$162,213	\$177,345	\$163,820	\$141,800	\$137,675	\$191,560	\$150,460	\$197,336
Clark		73,460	107,950	115,590	116,850	121,220	115,823	112,085	106,438	110,575
Clark	63,090	56,708	2,805	2,313	220	525	300	225	1,445	1,290
Clark	228,196	119,234	178,078	18,750	4,901	2,640	1,800	1,021	370	430
Clark		380,320	826,320	927,170	908,170	959,575	985,920	1,133,070	1,104,150	1,120,650
	\$291,287	\$629,723	\$1,115,153	\$1,063,823	\$1,030,141	\$1,083,960	\$1,103,843	\$1,246,401	\$1,212,403	\$1,232,945
Columbia						200				
Columbia	10,190	2,992								
Columbia		5,930	10,345	7,970	15,850	13,400	19,050	17,350	10,000	14,175
	\$10,190	\$8,922	\$10,345	\$7,970	\$15,850	\$13,600	\$19,050	\$17,350	\$10,000	\$14,175
Cowlitz		31,275	48,825	48,877	37,625	37,075	28,350	29,750	29,100	28,910
Cowlitz	3,075	5,038								
Cowlitz	271,074	37,850		157						
Cowlitz		182,055	372,420	386,400	371,745	349,648	443,008	532,502	590,675	547,695
	\$274,149	\$256,218	\$421,245	\$433,434	\$409,370	\$386,723	\$471,358	\$562,252	\$619,775	\$576,605
Douglas		6,750	13,860	9,375	11,000	9,150	11,650	11,750	21,650	16,875
Douglas	575	1,985	450	200						
Douglas	15,555	8,200	2,433							
Douglas		19,375	77,785	65,940	88,725	82,750	95,050	90,710	99,522	93,300
	\$16,130	\$36,310	\$94,528	\$75,515	\$99,725	\$91,900	\$106,700	\$102,460	\$121,172	\$110,175

Appendix B

Penalty Assessments Imposed in Superior and Juvenile Courts, County Totals 1995-2004

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Ferry										
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY										
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESS/OLD	12,306	2,500	2,600	1,825	1,200	1,600	1,825	1,125	1,075	1,725
Ferry										
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESSMENTS	4,550	2,200	15,085	17,500	10,275	14,175	8,300	11,750	11,990	13,500
	\$12,306	\$7,000	\$17,685	\$19,325	\$11,475	\$15,775	\$10,125	\$12,875	\$13,065	\$15,225
Franklin										
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY										
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESS/OLD	59,613	27,412	7,810	6,140	4,025	3,005	2,875	3,950	4,025	5,450
Franklin										
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESSMENTS	77,089	198,399	198,399	237,240	194,429	153,660	164,520	164,960	171,550	149,270
	\$59,613	\$104,501	\$206,209	\$243,380	\$198,454	\$156,665	\$167,395	\$168,910	\$175,575	\$154,720
Garfield										
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY			200		100		500	200	400	75
Garfield										
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY/OLD	100									
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESS/OLD	4,427	600								
Garfield										
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESSMENTS	2,150	3,420	4,600	4,600	6,800	11,450	4,100	6,000	9,500	6,575
	\$4,527	\$2,750	\$3,620	\$4,600	\$6,900	\$11,450	\$4,600	\$6,200	\$9,900	\$6,650
Grant										
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY			4,750	7,953	3,800	19,120	50,150	62,000	54,525	56,825
Grant										
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY/OLD	1,450	1,350								
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESS/OLD	159,583	28,562								
Grant										
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESSMENTS	166,761	314,493	297,725	305,678	294,475	311,110	355,800	365,750	449,425	338,750
	\$161,033	\$198,222	\$319,243	\$305,678	\$294,475	\$330,230	\$405,950	\$427,750	\$503,950	\$395,575
Grays Harbor										
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY		3,725	5,525	5,825	11,170	9,340	15,065	17,680	22,665	20,175
Grays Harbor										
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY/OLD	780	1,345								
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESS/OLD	159,232	21,780								
Grays Harbor										
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESSMENTS	101,100	197,650	197,650	238,815	198,500	208,100	244,708	276,135	264,654	279,200
	\$160,012	\$127,950	\$203,175	\$244,640	\$209,670	\$217,440	\$259,773	\$293,815	\$287,319	\$299,375
Island										
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY			13,890	28,454	37,844	16,475	15,000	15,552	15,417	15,500
Island										
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY/OLD	11,100	10,632	200	200	100					
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESS/OLD	54,412	16,010	10,396							
Island										
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESSMENTS	35,190	41,970	62,300	62,300	71,050	76,200	66,070	84,020	111,975	88,960
	\$54,412	\$62,300	\$76,888	\$90,954	\$108,994	\$92,675	\$81,070	\$99,572	\$127,392	\$104,460
Jefferson										
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY		7,450	8,510	9,650	10,275	10,475	7,400	5,250	6,275	5,825
Jefferson										
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY/OLD	1,875	3,893								
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESS/OLD	33,987	3,400								
Jefferson										
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESSMENTS	18,650	34,625	34,625	60,170	58,750	51,750	52,025	47,750	34,011	37,100
	\$35,862	\$33,393	\$43,135	\$69,820	\$69,025	\$62,225	\$59,425	\$53,000	\$40,286	\$42,925
King										
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY		1,375	12,750	375,035	361,680	310,200	272,985	267,940	249,435	234,485
King										
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY/OLD	595	1,050	3,085	26,405	19,088	18,885	15,050	11,650	10,650	11,125
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESS/OLD	1,114,953	475,790	247,222	46,015	18,590	15,279	12,892	10,260	8,679	3,386
King										
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESSMENTS	844,219	2,774,443	3,531,473	3,960,207	4,025,280	4,267,620	4,025,280	4,391,334	3,808,670	4,053,307
	\$1,115,548	\$1,322,434	\$3,037,500	\$3,978,927	\$4,359,565	\$4,611,984	\$4,326,208	\$4,681,184	\$4,077,434	\$4,292,302
Kitsap										
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY		12,375	15,865	18,450	10,475	15,600	19,985	13,377	13,555	16,675
Kitsap										
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY/OLD	12,875	13,993								
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESS/OLD	167,175	52,606								
Kitsap										
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESSMENTS	112,376	552,349	574,970	574,970	520,344	572,101	707,011	665,995	678,370	657,763
	\$180,050	\$191,351	\$568,214	\$593,420	\$530,819	\$587,701	\$726,996	\$679,372	\$691,925	\$674,438
Kittitas										
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY		5,295	11,860	12,850	9,575	9,725	8,475	8,800	9,700	9,347
Kittitas										
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY/OLD	4,910	3,025								
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESS/OLD	25,740	6,145	150							

Appendix B

Penalty Assessments Imposed in Superior and Juvenile Courts, County Totals 1995-2004

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Kittitas		36,500	49,100	89,850	99,600	86,905	597,869	118,250	137,250	114,569
	\$30,650	\$50,965	\$61,110	\$102,700	\$109,175	\$96,630	\$606,344	\$127,450	\$146,950	\$123,916
Klickitat		2,120	3,050	175	6,750	7,700	5,175	7,675	7,725	5,700
		200	100			200		100		
Klickitat	25,249	10,335	7,213	48,300	44,125	59,300	69,090	52,950	83,000	71,325
	\$25,249	\$29,125	\$50,263	\$48,475	\$50,875	\$67,200	\$74,265	\$60,725	\$90,725	\$77,025
Lewis		16,600	37,566	27,834	26,560	23,450	22,075	26,710	24,275	18,575
	53,089	15,318	18,747	150		50				
Lewis	174,945	111,750	289,760	396,750	416,425	340,100	325,264	433,552	404,889	405,500
	\$228,034	\$162,415	\$327,596	\$424,734	\$442,985	\$365,600	\$347,339	\$460,262	\$429,164	\$424,075
Lincoln		475	1,725	1,375	1,100	1,475	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,400
		100	100							
Lincoln	24,030	2,575	950	27,000	25,000	21,350	23,250	28,200	15,750	16,850
	\$24,030	\$11,125	\$28,295	\$29,075	\$26,100	\$22,825	\$24,750	\$29,500	\$17,250	\$18,250
Mason										
				200					100	
Mason	33,889	14,345	1,544	300	250					
	\$33,889	\$69,275	\$125,579	\$137,145	\$154,625	\$169,425	\$166,535	\$169,875	\$159,270	\$162,075
Okanogan					10,875	8,800	5,788	5,825	3,778	1,700
	24,104	11,625								
Okanogan	36,300	136,763	118,022	103,550	110,864	120,445	120,445	111,700	121,425	122,343
	\$24,104	\$47,925	\$136,763	\$118,022	\$114,425	\$119,664	\$126,233	\$117,525	\$125,203	\$124,043
Pacific		2,700	8,850	7,275	4,790	4,300	4,975	5,300	5,275	5,325
		3,730	200							
Pacific	1,450	6,200	3,750	68,100	55,825	48,600	49,925	6,350	4,490	2,050
	\$28,765	\$42,030	\$74,322	\$75,375	\$60,615	\$52,900	\$54,900	\$11,650	\$9,765	\$7,375
Pend Oreille										
								300		
Pend Oreille	10,835	1,700	13,975	29,100	36,700	29,975	22,185	19,600	19,600	17,750
	\$10,835	\$5,200	\$13,975	\$29,100	\$36,700	\$29,975	\$22,185	\$19,900	\$19,600	\$17,750
Pierce										
	663,995	195,876					300		100	181,675
Pierce	562,355	2,080,499	2,257,949	2,303,260	2,690,024	2,987,304	2,987,304	2,573,136	2,704,125	2,500,776
	\$663,995	\$758,231	\$2,080,499	\$2,257,949	\$2,303,260	\$2,690,024	\$2,987,304	\$2,573,136	\$2,704,225	\$2,682,451
San Juan		3,850	6,725	8,000	4,670	4,100	3,650	2,450	2,800	3,650
	3,685	2,897				45				500
San Juan	13,005	1,300	9,000	19,720	20,350	17,800	20,900	15,100	10,150	19,200
	\$16,690	\$13,847	\$15,725	\$27,720	\$25,020	\$21,945	\$24,550	\$17,550	\$12,950	\$23,350
Skagit		9,840	38,350	39,000	29,425	51,809	37,900	39,275	38,345	31,975
	10,788	19,565								

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Penalty Assessments Imposed in Superior and Juvenile Courts, County Totals 1995-2004

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Skagit	74,111	102,627	9,415	964	135	179	200		100	
Skagit		49,538	167,365	183,420	240,270	189,910	195,648	223,947	254,258	273,693
	\$84,899	\$181,590	\$215,130	\$223,384	\$269,830	\$241,899	\$233,748	\$263,222	\$292,703	\$305,668
Skamania		3,180	2,500	6,450	2,500	3,175	2,000	5,425	1,200	1,825
Skamania	1,675	5,005	370		530					
Skamania	14,053	6,520	1,890	500	70					100
Skamania	\$15,728	\$28,325	\$30,060	\$50,800	\$34,100	\$33,975	\$33,050	\$28,675	\$27,200	\$29,675
Snohomish	18,664	118,350	124,381		161,752	170,925	143,025	121,675	124,325	101,673
Snohomish	26,624	48,533	20,480			4,095	1,922	245	350	820
Snohomish	293,747	127,397	81,445	17,570	5,598	834,463	946,950	1,165,505	1,057,445	1,102,650
Snohomish	\$320,371	\$321,934	\$733,012	\$963,662	\$1,064,437	\$1,009,483	\$1,091,897	\$1,287,425	\$1,182,120	\$1,205,143
Spokane		63,275	113,925	107,453	86,710	61,400	72,065	86,116	81,530	74,920
Spokane	39,475	49,786								
Spokane	262,278	73,812								
Spokane	\$301,753	\$357,526	\$812,413	\$1,014,922	\$965,950	\$957,665	\$905,295	\$1,155,713	\$1,292,812	\$1,492,180
Stevens		875								
Stevens	7,295	3,600								
Stevens	\$7,295	\$28,050	\$69,845	\$87,330	\$102,880	\$96,535	\$89,948	\$98,717	\$101,020	\$113,775
Thurston		109,276	23,624	3,120	1,850	206,180	145,765	102,098	96,519	102,583
Thurston	279,665	127,808	541,265	702,925	647,090	773,348	760,286	750,762	810,099	808,669
Thurston	\$279,665	\$237,084	\$564,888	\$706,045	\$648,940	\$979,627	\$906,751	\$853,951	\$906,838	\$911,252
Wahkiakum		600	1,275	1,300	975	925	1,725	900	525	1,275
Wahkiakum	300	200								
Wahkiakum	6,660	500								
Wahkiakum	\$6,960	\$4,000	\$12,075	\$11,150	\$7,225	\$9,425	\$7,825	\$17,000	\$10,527	\$8,275
Walla Walla					5,844	54,943	24,169	20,961	16,820	16,520
Walla Walla	59,421	47,484	18,540	2,350	3,811	204	100	600		70
Walla Walla		36,455	77,600	125,300	128,760	130,200	129,310	173,700	167,060	172,250
Walla Walla	\$59,421	\$83,939	\$96,140	\$127,650	\$138,415	\$185,431	\$153,579	\$195,261	\$183,880	\$188,840
Whatcom		37,150	71,616	76,466	77,743	76,710	60,625	65,725	61,300	45,900
Whatcom	21,985	29,175								
Whatcom	172,826	28,845								
Whatcom	\$194,811	\$215,980	\$369,083	\$400,341	\$427,893	\$484,810	\$517,080	\$584,975	\$639,650	\$625,750
Whitman		5,465	5,245	5,725	5,400	5,171	4,366	4,891	6,066	6,500
Whitman	3,830	2,926								
Whitman	16,521	3,297								
Whitman	\$20,351	\$24,778	\$40,948	\$39,675	\$53,300	\$43,421	\$41,541	\$61,516	\$57,691	\$64,420

Appendix B

Penalty Assessments Imposed in Superior and Juvenile Courts, County Totals 1995-2004

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Yakima										
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY		30,250	87,650	98,450	97,850	89,731	93,943	84,610	86,725	71,925
Yakima	14,356	16,202								
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY/OLD										
Yakima	711,363	56,384								
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESS/OLD		348,720	629,218	717,650	709,891	670,876	744,350	809,600	838,685	839,904
Yakima	\$725,719	\$451,555	\$716,868	\$816,100	\$807,741	\$760,607	\$838,293	\$894,210	\$925,410	\$911,829
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESSMENTS										

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Penalty Assessments Collected in Superior and Juvenile Courts, County Totals 1995-2004

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Superior Court Total	\$11,691	\$67,564	\$399,237	\$894,296	\$1,224,073	\$1,510,900	\$1,577,033	\$1,705,021	\$1,722,845	\$1,754,315
Juvenile Court Total	\$411	\$18,105	\$71,850	\$112,989	\$132,745	\$150,107	\$151,691	\$164,027	\$168,875	\$177,181
Statewide Total	\$12,102	\$85,669	\$471,087	\$1,007,285	\$1,356,817	\$1,661,017	\$1,728,724	\$1,869,048	\$1,891,719	\$1,931,495
Adams	27.61	38.29	31.59	14.21	20.98	15.74	10.46	8.84	9.29	4.19
Adams		266.22	2,325.25	2,601.69	4,235.34	4,398.33	4,618.47	4,636.72	4,764.66	6,293.36
	\$ 27.61	\$ 304.51	\$ 2,356.84	\$ 2,615.90	\$ 4,256.32	\$ 4,414.07	\$ 4,628.93	\$ 4,645.56	\$ 4,773.95	\$ 6,297.55
Asotin		104.58	967.44	608.89	550.87	545.56	897.76	2,653.81	2,555.95	2,045.58
Asotin	9.82	13.04	8.78	2.73	0.29	0.61	2.37	15.23	20.83	4.54
Asotin	28.55	20.55	13.22	13.22	9.80	15.30	20.67	19.91	19.91	15.79
Asotin		142.84	1,261.85	2,455.08	2,652.46	3,844.66	8,606.48	10,324.33	10,797.96	13,828.77
	\$ 38.37	\$ 284.11	\$ 2,258.62	\$ 3,079.92	\$ 3,213.42	\$ 4,406.13	\$ 9,527.28	\$ 13,022.78	\$ 13,394.65	\$ 15,894.68
Benton		1,392.63	4,363.80	4,034.96	4,525.62	3,750.43	3,940.68	3,596.39	4,342.48	3,873.88
Benton		2.18	2.04	1.63	1.53	2.24	2.16			1.56
Benton	263.17	253.73	225.68	190.74	150.02	116.96	97.00	61.48	49.09	32.91
Benton		915.83	10,244.14	19,137.21	28,983.43	33,302.50	36,357.92	41,711.03	42,477.15	47,968.36
	\$ 263.17	\$ 2,564.37	\$ 14,835.66	\$ 23,364.54	\$ 33,660.60	\$ 37,172.13	\$ 40,397.76	\$ 45,368.90	\$ 46,868.72	\$ 51,876.71
Chelan		281.14	3,092.16	6,134.81	7,733.62	6,911.84	5,923.73	7,865.59	8,753.89	8,079.29
Chelan	6.90	30.10	27.83	11.67	2.76	3.09	3.92	2.03	1.95	
Chelan	264.02	245.74	156.30	120.73	80.19	62.16	58.18	42.16	33.44	31.08
Chelan		1,382.92	7,252.63	13,209.89	19,078.85	22,698.05	28,558.91	27,377.27	28,560.80	30,611.92
	\$ 270.92	\$ 1,939.90	\$ 10,528.92	\$ 19,477.10	\$ 26,895.42	\$ 29,675.14	\$ 34,544.74	\$ 35,287.05	\$ 37,350.08	\$ 38,722.29
Clallam		122.40	1,777.91	2,430.09	1,871.32	1,418.91	467.09	612.69	468.81	691.24
Clallam	16.43	61.90	23.86	11.57	1.57	1.10	1.65	1.50	4.14	
Clallam	76.70	107.10	93.72	65.88	42.80	32.59	25.90	26.71	24.73	18.96
Clallam		227.69	4,315.13	9,032.34	13,968.63	15,123.61	15,960.71	19,699.22	17,590.22	22,104.46
	\$ 93.13	\$ 519.09	\$ 6,210.62	\$ 11,540.08	\$ 15,884.32	\$ 16,576.21	\$ 16,455.35	\$ 20,340.12	\$ 18,087.90	\$ 22,814.66
Clark		2,693.08	8,811.44	11,419.63	11,102.97	14,463.60	18,588.20	22,285.10	20,494.95	21,080.21
Clark	112.84	247.24	105.64	51.04	11.34	12.14	8.60	2.10	4.80	5.10
Clark	415.26	727.22	565.96	600.78	461.42	351.88	256.54	187.45	123.82	86.85
Clark		7,398.40	36,650.49	79,741.45	88,990.73	101,777.98	94,434.78	114,317.67	100,987.70	94,902.01
	\$ 528.10	\$ 11,065.94	\$ 46,133.53	\$ 91,812.90	\$ 100,566.46	\$ 116,605.60	\$ 113,288.12	\$ 136,792.32	\$ 121,611.27	\$ 116,074.17
Columbia							34.00			6.84
Columbia	12.29	12.53	8.21	8.71	4.25	2.09	4.46	4.65	4.18	4.06
Columbia		18.32	834.50	1,406.44	1,048.57	1,772.59	2,494.01	1,829.63	2,585.90	3,156.73
	\$ 12.29	\$ 30.85	\$ 842.71	\$ 1,415.15	\$ 1,052.82	\$ 1,774.68	\$ 2,532.47	\$ 1,834.28	\$ 2,590.08	\$ 3,167.63
Cowlitz		670.86	2,326.61	2,126.25	2,387.63	2,212.79	1,807.90	1,632.00	1,703.26	3,972.05
Cowlitz	7.13	18.75	0.18	0.60	0.18	0.48		0.30		5.09
Cowlitz	277.21	471.50	271.20	207.07	165.80	135.34	121.69	59.49	49.82	41.40
Cowlitz		2,998.19	14,167.87	27,289.04	34,252.90	47,274.86	39,970.22	44,113.99	45,918.58	56,134.29
	\$ 284.34	\$ 4,159.30	\$ 16,765.68	\$ 29,622.96	\$ 36,806.51	\$ 49,623.47	\$ 41,899.81	\$ 45,805.78	\$ 47,671.66	\$ 60,152.83
Douglas		438.52	1,794.90	2,716.52	3,124.16	2,448.84	2,262.78	2,920.32	2,965.70	4,313.64
Douglas	1.78	10.69	6.80	5.23	3.01	0.63		1.19		
Douglas	86.42	74.89	76.09	50.84	32.77	33.32	22.78	15.34	11.48	10.66
Douglas		112.91	2,919.49	6,372.40	9,150.61	11,402.46	10,610.95	12,988.48	13,355.03	15,243.84
	\$ 88.20	\$ 637.01	\$ 4,797.28	\$ 9,144.99	\$ 12,310.55	\$ 13,885.25	\$ 12,896.51	\$ 15,925.33	\$ 16,332.21	\$ 19,568.14
Ferry			345.97	639.64	223.07	142.80	244.79	127.50	87.72	134.29
Ferry	14.84	21.08	19.95	11.22	7.56	1.80	1.72	2.43	0.69	0.41
Ferry		45.26	1,415.36	1,298.35	2,008.11	2,547.68	2,158.99	2,810.69	1,964.76	1,681.33

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Penalty Assessments Collected in Superior and Juvenile Courts, County Totals 1995-2004

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	\$ 14.84	\$ 66.34	\$ 1,781.28	\$ 1,949.21	\$ 2,238.74	\$ 2,692.28	\$ 2,405.50	\$ 2,940.62	\$ 2,053.17	\$ 1,816.03
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY			820.15	851.17	1,055.50	573.37	925.84	614.89	1,041.61	1,093.92
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESS/OLD	70.37	115.99	82.69	60.38	51.21	42.46	23.42	17.72	11.62	15.32
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESSMENTS		1,136.35	5,654.26	6,916.54	12,475.23	13,031.14	14,520.63	13,879.13	14,520.63	15,632.68
	\$ 70.37	\$ 1,252.34	\$ 6,557.10	\$ 7,828.09	\$ 13,581.94	\$ 13,646.97	\$ 15,512.80	\$ 14,511.74	\$ 15,573.86	\$ 16,641.92
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY			25.50	25.50	8.50		68.00	101.99	85.00	17.00
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESS/OLD	5.27	4.54	3.06	2.59	4.43	2.32	2.82	0.48	0.35	2.55
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESSMENTS		8.90	170.18	618.71	315.30	1,986.18	1,451.13	887.91	898.39	1,217.08
	\$ 5.27	\$ 13.44	\$ 173.24	\$ 646.80	\$ 328.23	\$ 1,988.50	\$ 1,521.95	\$ 990.38	\$ 983.74	\$ 1,236.63
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY		261.67	527.10	1,630.78	812.79	2,029.01	5,831.74	5,768.49	10,569.87	8,746.66
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY/OLD	2.10	9.19	1.02	2.58	2.40		0.78	1.32		
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESS/OLD	273.18	300.42	185.58	166.80	113.23	97.98	65.31	41.77	22.67	24.59
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESSMENTS		2,168.52	19,194.55	35,159.29	41,384.30	48,482.22	52,728.36	55,343.99	55,915.53	53,717.95
	\$ 275.28	\$ 2,739.80	\$ 19,908.25	\$ 36,959.45	\$ 42,312.72	\$ 50,609.21	\$ 58,626.19	\$ 61,155.57	\$ 66,508.07	\$ 62,489.20
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY		119.00	512.35	885.57	497.88	663.18	3,098.16	1,779.25	2,319.82	2,050.32
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY/OLD	3.36	8.51	0.18	0.04	2.34				1.20	
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESS/OLD	250.50	287.68	177.85	99.65	78.40	77.71	52.01	36.14	25.54	14.96
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESSMENTS		2,300.83	8,472.08	15,873.81	18,694.07	23,411.37	24,880.05	22,228.12	20,579.13	18,266.44
	\$ 253.86	\$ 2,716.02	\$ 9,162.46	\$ 16,859.07	\$ 19,272.69	\$ 24,152.26	\$ 28,030.22	\$ 24,043.51	\$ 22,925.69	\$ 20,331.72
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY		7.14	32.79	1,641.69	2,850.66	2,338.35	1,401.41	1,729.85	1,465.82	1,366.74
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY/OLD		134.84	58.43	56.62	47.49	33.93	26.32	2.68	1.25	0.63
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESS/OLD	130.80	837.84	3,311.58	5,062.44	7,339.84	9,460.56	10,974.17	13,635.45	13,363.96	12,762.70
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESSMENTS		979.82	3,722.65	6,780.47	10,242.67	11,838.55	12,405.60	15,381.69	14,840.52	14,135.12
	\$ 130.80	\$ 979.82	\$ 3,722.65	\$ 6,780.47	\$ 10,242.67	\$ 11,838.55	\$ 12,405.60	\$ 15,381.69	\$ 14,840.52	\$ 14,135.12
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY		429.62	1,291.88	1,041.23	1,145.55	1,199.46	1,075.24	826.51	558.99	650.16
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY/OLD	1.56	26.29	3.36	2.64	0.20	0.19			0.50	
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESS/OLD	65.70	65.77	34.94	20.28	24.32	19.99	19.99	19.32	14.28	6.77
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESSMENTS		121.28	2,372.63	4,702.86	6,896.59	7,601.38	10,614.14	11,591.58	11,080.54	6,641.31
	\$ 67.26	\$ 642.96	\$ 3,702.81	\$ 5,767.01	\$ 8,066.66	\$ 8,818.07	\$ 11,709.37	\$ 12,437.41	\$ 11,654.31	\$ 7,298.24
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY		77.18	566.85	22,195.49	39,272.64	38,000.09	36,173.01	40,664.32	41,265.10	36,804.13
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY/OLD	4.10	8.40	0.92	79.19	82.23	75.84	78.01	71.01	73.65	30.62
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESS/OLD	2,948.47	3,026.42	2,526.99	1,752.68	1,114.05	1,069.88	811.71	674.44	581.15	419.70
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESSMENTS		7,592.01	78,470.92	212,787.23	294,603.70	395,544.71	405,458.94	404,484.21	413,814.25	429,187.83
	\$ 2,952.57	\$ 10,704.01	\$ 81,565.68	\$ 236,814.59	\$ 335,072.62	\$ 434,692.69	\$ 442,519.50	\$ 445,893.98	\$ 455,734.15	\$ 466,442.28
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY		3,021.10	4,408.10	4,722.36	3,599.79	4,504.96	4,751.14	4,157.80	4,071.18	4,555.06
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY/OLD	73.23	80.44	2.09	1.20	3.16	1.20	1.20	2.16		
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESS/OLD	246.76	197.25	158.63	117.53	95.30	63.52	53.45	34.66	25.44	25.14
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESSMENTS		677.94	9,038.58	22,446.93	38,093.81	38,593.81	39,456.82	47,213.44	46,759.12	53,781.70
	\$ 319.99	\$ 3,976.73	\$ 13,607.40	\$ 27,288.02	\$ 41,793.68	\$ 43,163.49	\$ 44,262.61	\$ 51,408.06	\$ 50,855.74	\$ 58,361.90
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY		170.00	687.68	933.92	1,224.81	1,399.56	1,447.43	1,559.95	1,738.34	2,407.60
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY/OLD	6.53	26.79	3.95	2.39	1.17	1.20		2.40	0.24	0.06
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESS/OLD	161.32	100.07	45.00	30.35	18.65	15.19	11.19	11.01	17.89	5.37
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESSMENTS		1,240.98	3,858.67	6,322.65	12,136.90	12,254.26	14,732.84	18,784.31	19,460.87	17,651.93
	\$ 167.85	\$ 1,537.84	\$ 4,595.30	\$ 7,289.31	\$ 13,381.53	\$ 13,670.21	\$ 16,191.46	\$ 20,357.67	\$ 21,217.34	\$ 20,064.96
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY		34.00	237.99	34.00	358.24	1,114.06	886.66	859.13	1,122.72	944.12
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESS/OLD	24.86	41.85	27.34	26.49	18.07	12.50	10.93	14.70	8.09	5.53
CRIME VICTIM PENALTY ASSESSMENTS		250.48	1,981.99	4,400.18	4,702.04	5,494.30	6,212.84	8,665.56	10,106.29	11,910.29
	\$ 24.86	\$ 326.33	\$ 2,247.32	\$ 4,460.67	\$ 5,078.35	\$ 6,620.86	\$ 7,110.43	\$ 9,539.39	\$ 11,237.10	\$ 12,859.94
JUV CRIME VICTIM PENALTY		1,038.57	4,725.52	4,332.69	4,161.88	3,284.70	2,317.48	3,244.22	3,108.43	2,278.46

Appendix C

Penalty Assessments Collected in Superior and Juvenile Courts, County Totals 1995-2004

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Lewis	18.83	110.79	67.43	22.56	9.91	11.46	6.77	1.23	2.03	1.20
Lewis	110.39	134.37	122.45	99.74	67.52	74.19	56.76	51.91	33.66	19.57
Lewis	129.22	1,991.27	7,071.46	17,939.05	25,264.99	29,693.64	34,469.18	36,862.39	38,729.24	42,550.00
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lincoln		25.50	172.74	41.80	167.58	149.64	310.07	134.10	58.50	208.15
Lincoln		1.20								
Lincoln	14.50	28.79	13.96	14.79	6.75	11.72	4.84	4.81	5.52	7.67
Lincoln	14.50	129.94	1,022.41	1,713.69	3,221.65	2,623.41	3,039.75	4,201.38	2,683.52	2,423.68
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mason				2.01						
Mason	118.00	114.78	95.47	66.33	53.53	37.43	56.22	22.16	10.78	17.33
Mason	118.00	762.91	5,120.40	6,648.95	8,757.89	16,579.73	17,838.07	18,917.25	17,918.49	17,830.26
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Okanoagan					523.03	778.60	567.80	649.72	286.77	235.50
Okanoagan	123.30	103.39	53.72	38.80	23.21	14.32	9.01	5.72	5.25	2.21
Okanoagan	123.30	723.96	6,295.89	13,292.11	10,990.04	17,574.18	18,235.42	14,717.54	16,148.83	15,067.97
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pacific		173.62	1,397.77	1,835.61	1,787.07	1,180.96	950.66	1,260.93	1,399.24	1,043.65
Pacific	3.61	22.50	11.91	0.79	0.00					
Pacific	89.60	84.83	56.49	47.09	28.08	25.62	16.30	13.78	2.22	5.19
Pacific	93.21	65.83	2,615.02	4,838.99	8,559.72	8,067.20	7,166.02	6,775.61	4,534.42	3,216.11
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pend Oreille										
Pend Oreille	21.76	27.70	4.76	6.55	3.14	10.14	3.59	34.00		0.22
Pend Oreille	21.76	57.35	624.66	2,063.32	4,219.38	6,239.67	5,186.55	5,889.80	3,355.22	4,080.05
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pierce										
Pierce	2,032.23	2,029.21	1,291.64	853.28	673.88	542.10	471.27	350.24	247.77	200.08
Pierce	2,032.23	7,662.13	53,784.14	136,153.72	186,055.55	217,563.87	250,434.23	277,387.99	277,419.01	252,323.93
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
San Juan										
San Juan	6.20	23.43	3.28	1.20	0.48	0.72				1.19
San Juan	52.87	31.07	6.51	12.10	2.80	15.11	5.82	1.20	1.20	3.59
San Juan	59.07	132.60	602.80	2,637.22	3,192.08	3,453.54	3,044.54	5,552.91	3,431.76	3,351.12
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Skagit										
Skagit	16.78	180.84	4,829.61	5,601.43	4,136.92	4,500.17	4,324.46	5,087.03	4,748.74	3,871.21
Skagit	160.97	102.33	29.09	4.20	2.54	1.54	0.12	1.92	0.60	0.76
Skagit	177.75	1,016.80	5,853.67	17,546.48	22,803.26	24,190.63	25,127.23	24,818.98	25,440.56	27,953.78
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Skamania										
Skamania	3.00	226.85	387.48	703.61	812.09	1,032.52	784.03	1,742.21	837.48	559.43
Skamania	17.72	31.13	41.74	21.93	22.78	18.94	11.37	2.66	2.85	0.48
Skamania	20.72	162.69	1,659.23	2,885.17	4,481.03	5,573.99	4,333.58	5,757.53	5,958.75	6,506.96
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Snohomish										
Snohomish	20.03	914.78	8,329.33	13,592.20	16,856.00	19,661.79	16,354.07	11,797.00	11,432.15	11,382.93
Snohomish	917.55	109.09	63.45	2.33	0.05	0.24	0.24	0.13	0.20	0.90
Snohomish										
Snohomish										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	937.58	3,418.00	18,044.03	54,949.45	96,615.92	122,315.41	121,376.78	145,940.33	155,484.32	151,418.04

Appendix C

Penalty Assessments Collected in Superior and Juvenile Courts, County Totals 1995-2004

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Spokane		921.79	4,439.37	5,305.57	4,947.41	4,534.60	3,205.53	3,246.77	3,177.60	4,184.09
Spokane	25.51	101.85	16.67	6.65	5.39	4.37	2.40		2.93	7.37
Spokane	868.28	846.34	640.61	568.76	353.47	294.20	205.40	157.68	77.19	56.51
Spokane		1,933.58	21,718.30	44,228.17	56,064.58	74,401.76	81,312.60	75,092.47	87,461.98	108,280.50
	\$ 893.79	\$ 3,803.56	\$ 26,814.95	\$ 50,109.15	\$ 61,370.85	\$ 79,234.93	\$ 84,725.93	\$ 78,496.92	\$ 90,719.70	\$ 112,528.47
Stevens		3.40				102.00				
Stevens	38.48	40.55	26.06	27.86	20.73	15.83	11.88	4.56	4.10	2.52
Stevens		581.52	3,612.98	6,997.81	12,089.24	11,154.08	12,869.93	15,054.64	14,806.22	17,394.44
	\$ 38.48	\$ 625.47	\$ 3,639.04	\$ 7,025.67	\$ 12,109.97	\$ 11,271.91	\$ 12,881.81	\$ 15,059.20	\$ 14,806.32	\$ 17,396.96
Thurston						11,324.96	12,865.96	15,565.59	19,460.20	18,495.31
Thurston	346.32	499.69	451.24	287.97	272.84	271.02	177.71	158.87	112.86	75.19
Thurston		1,200.65	14,807.28	40,045.18	62,742.84	80,274.66	79,232.89	90,544.77	95,815.11	96,442.15
	\$ 346.32	\$ 1,700.34	\$ 15,258.52	\$ 40,333.15	\$ 63,015.68	\$ 91,870.64	\$ 92,276.56	\$ 106,269.23	\$ 115,388.17	\$ 115,012.65
Wahkiakum			191.05	276.39	450.47	163.96	227.81	393.19	133.95	155.92
Wahkiakum		1.20	1.20					1.20		
Wahkiakum	9.01	4.61	6.39	6.93	4.25	5.55	3.02	1.73	1.21	1.05
Wahkiakum		1.00	341.94	1,152.03	1,317.13	1,559.09	1,680.48	1,771.79	2,955.14	1,832.19
	\$ 9.01	\$ 6.81	\$ 540.58	\$ 1,435.35	\$ 1,771.85	\$ 1,728.60	\$ 1,911.31	\$ 2,167.91	\$ 3,090.30	\$ 1,989.16
Walla Walla						3,175.49	4,149.95	5,454.13	5,700.81	4,387.52
Walla Walla	79.32	99.03	97.20	89.81	69.01	54.18	47.95	47.07	24.71	16.28
Walla Walla		193.37	2,016.68	4,787.15	7,693.94	9,415.68	10,367.68	11,864.41	15,664.19	14,242.33
Walla Walla		292.40	2,113.88	4,876.96	7,762.95	12,645.95	14,565.88	17,365.61	21,389.71	18,646.13
	\$ 79.32	\$ 292.40	\$ 2,113.88	\$ 4,876.96	\$ 7,762.95	\$ 12,645.95	\$ 14,565.88	\$ 17,365.61	\$ 21,389.71	\$ 18,646.13
Whatcom		1,381.81	5,842.42	6,431.53	6,046.78	5,251.81	4,250.70	3,246.20	2,691.60	4,387.21
Whatcom	33.94	78.07	16.82	10.19	0.36	0.06				
Whatcom	447.85	376.74	200.24	150.30	128.28	96.57	79.03	49.20	21.92	7.28
Whatcom		4,253.22	16,534.33	30,438.47	34,118.09	48,139.81	46,973.52	56,158.98	46,768.77	42,259.95
	\$ 481.79	\$ 6,089.84	\$ 22,593.81	\$ 37,030.49	\$ 40,293.51	\$ 53,488.25	\$ 51,303.25	\$ 59,454.38	\$ 49,482.29	\$ 46,654.44
Whitman		247.52	697.50	853.52	605.20	1,068.37	889.17	984.41	917.24	1,440.05
Whitman	13.97	15.47	11.60	0.88	3.88	2.32	2.31	2.10	5.84	2.59
Whitman	57.82	21.76	18.22	15.21	10.18	4.99	10.89	3.29	8.248.48	12,420.15
Whitman		221.59	2,595.82	3,911.76	6,574.62	8,072.00	6,309.72	9,478.76	8,248.48	12,420.15
	\$ 71.79	\$ 506.34	\$ 3,323.14	\$ 4,781.37	\$ 7,193.88	\$ 9,147.68	\$ 7,212.09	\$ 10,468.56	\$ 9,171.56	\$ 13,862.79
Yakima		1,604.22	6,711.87	8,283.91	8,351.22	9,335.36	9,645.53	10,722.06	8,589.67	9,192.36
Yakima	23.43	119.35	22.96	10.58	9.15	5.02	3.22	6.44	1.68	2.15
Yakima	541.96	484.08	359.92	265.49	147.61	139.40	90.28	69.85	43.63	36.65
Yakima		4,086.09	20,965.65	32,521.75	40,636.02	39,768.24	36,522.82	31,520.12	34,276.43	32,263.96
	\$ 565.39	\$ 6,293.74	\$ 28,060.40	\$ 41,081.73	\$ 49,144.00	\$ 49,248.02	\$ 46,261.85	\$ 42,318.47	\$ 42,911.41	\$ 41,495.12

Appendix D

Total Remittance by County to Crime Victim Fund
District/Municipal and Superior Courts

County	Court Level	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Adams	District	\$10,058	\$9,075	\$8,872	\$8,981	\$8,447	\$9,591	\$8,699	\$13,886	\$14,970	\$19,067
Adams	Superior	366	841	2,995	3,044	4,810	4,941	5,148	5,158	5,282	6,823
		\$10,425	\$9,916	\$11,867	\$12,026	\$13,257	\$14,532	\$13,847	\$19,044	\$20,252	\$25,890
Asotin	District	3,446	3,778	3,656	4,117	4,304	4,316	4,022	4,800	5,129	4,494
Asotin	Superior	315	548	2,582	3,423	3,594	4,779	10,307	14,048	14,352	17,176
		\$3,760	\$4,326	\$6,238	\$7,539	\$7,898	\$9,095	\$14,329	\$18,848	\$19,481	\$21,670
Benton	District	29,102	34,108	39,391	44,146	46,693	47,799	47,572	60,253	64,620	66,224
Benton	Superior	2,123	4,524	17,660	26,374	37,156	40,822	44,008	49,242	50,771	56,047
		\$31,225	\$38,632	\$57,051	\$70,520	\$83,849	\$88,621	\$91,579	\$109,495	\$115,391	\$122,271
Chelan	District/Municipal	\$23,799	\$24,505	\$25,620	\$25,490	\$24,130	\$23,031	\$22,374	\$28,396	\$28,117	\$27,360
Chelan	Superior	1,150	2,840	11,379	20,370	28,022	31,334	36,068	37,458	39,313	40,675
		\$24,949	\$27,346	\$36,999	\$45,860	\$52,153	\$54,364	\$58,443	\$65,854	\$67,430	\$68,035
Clallam	District	\$10,762	\$12,623	\$12,348	\$12,253	\$13,455	\$15,252	\$13,690	\$16,220	\$18,112	\$18,312
Clallam	Superior	305	1,259	7,120	12,570	16,946	17,479	17,354	21,515	19,044	23,989
		\$11,067	\$13,883	\$19,469	\$24,822	\$30,401	\$32,731	\$31,044	\$37,735	\$37,156	\$42,301
Clark	District/Municipal	\$51,667	\$55,623	\$58,435	\$63,612	\$67,570	\$63,669	\$64,424	\$71,731	\$76,342	\$75,132
Clark	Superior	2,713	15,678	53,302	98,815	108,799	126,495	122,963	147,442	131,728	125,684
		\$54,380	\$71,302	\$111,737	\$162,428	\$176,369	\$190,164	\$187,387	\$219,173	\$208,070	\$200,816
Columbia	District/Municipal	\$0	\$764	\$1,194	\$1,352	\$1,242	\$1,133	\$1,039	\$1,259	\$1,551	\$1,430
Columbia	Superior	135	131	941	1,552	1,155	1,930	2,736	2,010	2,794	3,467
		\$135	\$895	\$2,134	\$2,904	\$2,396	\$3,063	\$3,775	\$3,269	\$4,345	\$4,898
Cowlitz	District/Municipal	\$3,957	\$25,374	\$24,128	\$24,781	\$27,204	\$28,882	\$27,348	\$25,881	\$32,283	\$27,719
Cowlitz	Superior	1,779	7,026	18,756	32,383	39,420	52,382	45,281	48,275	49,695	63,089
		\$5,736	\$32,400	\$42,883	\$57,164	\$66,624	\$81,264	\$72,629	\$74,156	\$81,978	\$90,808
Douglas	District/Municipal	\$8,795	\$8,399	\$8,103	\$7,615	\$8,677	\$8,790	\$8,943	\$10,385	\$10,856	\$10,802
Douglas	Superior	314	1,238	5,122	9,587	12,882	14,666	13,739	17,187	17,621	21,019
		\$9,108	\$9,638	\$13,225	\$17,202	\$21,559	\$23,456	\$22,682	\$27,572	\$28,477	\$31,820
Ferry	District	457	978	1,134	977	972	875	1,008	1,068	888	610
Ferry	Superior	85	267	1,924	2,054	2,309	2,788	2,503	3,038	2,114	1,906
		\$542	\$1,245	\$3,058	\$3,031	\$3,281	\$3,663	\$3,512	\$4,106	\$3,002	\$2,517

Appendix D

Total Remittance by County to Crime Victim Fund
District/Municipal and Superior Courts

County	Court Level	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Franklin	District/Municipal	\$14,733	\$17,552	\$17,212	\$17,079	\$16,751	\$16,927	\$18,747	\$23,958	\$26,413	\$25,476
Franklin	Superior	1,066	2,520	7,936	9,270	15,719	16,209	16,819	16,059	17,148	17,981
		\$15,799	\$20,072	\$25,147	\$26,350	\$32,470	\$33,136	\$35,566	\$40,017	\$43,561	\$43,456
Garfield	District/Municipal	\$494	\$1,402	\$1,526	\$1,484	\$1,450	\$1,251	\$1,264	\$1,584	\$1,321	\$1,434
Garfield	Superior	49	72	220	750	405	2,120	1,636	1,048	1,061	1,403
		\$543	\$1,475	\$1,745	\$2,234	\$1,855	\$3,370	\$2,900	\$2,632	\$2,382	\$2,837
Grant	District/Municipal	\$18,740	\$19,723	\$22,865	\$26,755	\$29,617	\$31,171	\$31,911	\$37,611	\$36,386	\$31,508
Grant	Superior	1,333	4,227	21,641	38,936	44,939	52,842	60,861	63,365	68,718	64,763
		\$20,072	\$23,949	\$44,506	\$65,691	\$74,555	\$84,013	\$92,772	\$100,976	\$105,104	\$96,271
Grays Harbor	District/Municipal	\$18,781	\$24,323	\$25,127	\$27,104	\$29,662	\$29,973	\$27,930	\$31,770	\$32,140	\$30,278
Grays Harbor	Superior	1,798	4,733	11,047	18,878	20,989	26,264	30,314	25,974	24,643	21,970
		\$20,580	\$29,055	\$36,173	\$45,982	\$50,651	\$56,237	\$58,244	\$57,744	\$56,783	\$52,249
Island	District/Municipal	\$9,615	\$9,626	\$11,765	\$12,405	\$14,018	\$14,697	\$13,997	\$14,241	\$15,093	\$15,732
Island	Superior	453	1,458	4,124	7,260	10,894	12,576	13,035	16,110	15,554	14,804
		\$10,068	\$11,084	\$15,889	\$19,665	\$24,913	\$27,273	\$27,032	\$30,351	\$30,647	\$30,536
Jefferson	District	6,272	7,423	7,328	6,934	6,972	7,090	7,182	8,373	9,527	9,055
Jefferson	Superior	701	1,475	4,567	6,495	9,122	9,748	13,018	13,462	12,698	7,959
		\$6,972	\$8,898	\$11,895	\$13,429	\$16,094	\$16,838	\$20,200	\$21,835	\$22,226	\$17,014
King	District/Municipal	\$201,756	\$167,277	\$215,968	\$239,724	\$248,293	\$286,665	\$298,519	\$326,209	\$329,486	\$290,938
King	Superior	13,076	18,981	88,662	252,612	342,203	441,679	447,958	453,360	462,192	474,071
		\$214,832	\$234,949	\$328,386	\$500,906	\$611,345	\$728,344	\$746,477	\$779,569	\$791,679	\$765,009
Kitsap	District/Municipal	\$8,776	\$33,649	\$35,093	\$34,681	\$37,730	\$40,500	\$42,044	\$54,522	\$58,463	\$54,066
Kitsap	Superior	4,376	8,324	18,783	32,520	47,763	48,659	49,535	56,602	55,878	64,410
		\$13,152	\$41,973	\$53,876	\$67,201	\$85,493	\$89,159	\$91,579	\$111,123	\$114,341	\$118,476
Kitikitas	District/Municipal	\$0	\$0	\$13,704	\$16,820	\$16,228	\$17,379	\$18,577	\$26,925	\$27,316	\$26,327
Kitikitas	Superior	892	2,256	5,274	7,887	14,067	14,451	17,118	21,490	22,502	21,066
		\$892	\$2,256	\$18,978	\$24,707	\$30,295	\$31,831	\$35,694	\$48,415	\$49,818	\$47,392
Klickitat	District	\$4,968	\$4,967	\$5,174	\$5,539	\$6,707	\$7,002	\$6,475	\$7,238	\$6,332	\$6,575
Klickitat	Superior	220	661	2,661	5,056	5,558	7,118	7,606	10,316	12,062	13,690
		\$5,188	\$5,628	\$7,835	\$10,595	\$12,265	\$14,120	\$14,081	\$17,554	\$18,394	\$20,265

Appendix D

Total Remittance by County to Crime Victim Fund
District/Municipal and Superior Courts

County	Court Level	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Lewis	District/Municipal	\$16,369	\$19,008	\$21,188	\$21,669	\$22,458	\$23,424	\$23,064	\$24,992	\$27,203	\$26,890
Lewis	Superior	1,854	5,237	14,799	26,563	34,318	37,541	41,284	44,876	46,370	49,087
		\$18,223	\$24,245	\$35,986	\$48,232	\$56,776	\$60,965	\$64,348	\$69,868	\$73,572	\$75,978
Lincoln	District	4,392	4,669	5,263	6,289	7,087	7,054	6,102	7,292	7,119	7,746
Lincoln	Superior	254	527	1,461	2,083	3,684	3,162	3,833	4,665	3,006	2,931
		\$4,646	\$5,197	\$6,724	\$8,371	\$10,771	\$10,216	\$9,935	\$11,957	\$10,126	\$10,677
Mason	District/Municipal	\$5,835	\$7,009	\$8,258	\$8,613	\$8,655	\$9,152	\$7,707	\$9,895	\$10,743	\$11,063
Mason	Superior	611	1,442	6,061	7,496	9,634	17,591	18,933	19,969	18,833	19,027
		\$6,446	\$8,451	\$14,319	\$16,109	\$18,289	\$26,743	\$26,640	\$29,864	\$29,576	\$30,089
Okanogan	District/Municipal	\$9,289	\$9,969	\$10,699	\$10,937	\$12,227	\$12,444	\$12,888	\$13,260	\$12,305	\$10,614
Okanogan	Superior	829	1,480	7,023	14,194	12,085	19,149	19,558	16,010	17,121	15,973
		\$10,117	\$11,449	\$17,722	\$25,131	\$24,312	\$31,593	\$32,446	\$29,270	\$29,426	\$26,587
Pacific	District/Municipal	\$4,089	\$5,095	\$7,273	\$6,945	\$6,794	\$8,252	\$8,016	\$9,156	\$10,920	\$10,675
Pacific	Superior	348	675	4,474	7,023	10,731	9,636	8,466	8,400	6,225	4,617
		\$4,437	\$5,770	\$11,747	\$13,969	\$17,525	\$17,888	\$16,482	\$17,556	\$17,145	\$15,292
Pend Oreille	District	2,723	2,990	2,751	2,704	2,807	2,920	3,227	3,494	2,953	3,066
Pend Oreille	Superior	113	189	697	2,179	4,362	6,541	5,368	5,820	3,476	4,195
		\$2,836	\$3,179	\$3,448	\$4,882	\$7,169	\$9,461	\$8,595	\$9,314	\$6,428	\$7,261
Pierce	District/Municipal	\$113,270	\$127,934	\$139,874	\$141,547	\$144,636	\$149,580	\$156,405	\$182,799	\$170,415	\$155,430
Pierce	Superior	10,717	15,167	62,698	145,280	195,350	230,084	259,607	289,643	287,135	277,089
		\$123,986	\$143,102	\$202,572	\$286,827	\$339,986	\$379,663	\$416,012	\$472,442	\$457,550	\$432,518
San Juan	District	1,777	2,014	2,193	2,466	2,505	2,488	2,306	2,156	2,388	2,499
San Juan	Superior	175	644	1,665	4,246	4,944	4,493	4,166	6,712	4,303	4,097
		\$1,952	\$2,658	\$3,858	\$6,712	\$7,449	\$6,981	\$6,471	\$8,868	\$6,690	\$6,596
Skagit	District/Municipal	\$21,726	\$22,865	\$29,580	\$30,578	\$31,191	\$31,843	\$29,975	\$34,344	\$38,682	\$37,092
Skagit	Superior	530	3,398	11,977	25,506	27,704	29,423	30,486	31,171	30,918	32,356
		\$22,256	\$26,264	\$41,557	\$56,084	\$58,895	\$61,266	\$60,461	\$65,515	\$69,600	\$69,448
Skamania	District/Municipal	\$0	\$0	\$2,593	\$3,297	\$2,804	\$3,796	\$3,561	\$3,856	\$4,463	\$4,961
Skamania	Superior	149	837	2,715	4,058	5,753	7,107	5,517	8,017	7,233	7,613
		\$149	\$837	\$5,308	\$7,354	\$8,556	\$10,904	\$9,079	\$11,874	\$11,696	\$12,574

Appendix D

Total Remittance by County to Crime Victim Fund
District/Municipal and Superior Courts

County	Court Level	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Snohomish	District/Municipal	\$70,066	\$73,814	\$83,809	\$119,283	\$131,156	\$132,054	\$136,553	\$156,982	\$155,704	\$155,388
Snohomish	Superior	5,831	8,988	23,292	60,420	102,098	126,649	126,052	150,722	160,740	154,919
		\$75,897	\$82,802	\$107,100	\$179,702	\$233,254	\$258,702	\$262,605	\$307,704	\$316,445	\$310,307
Spokane	District/Municipal	\$61,124	\$64,304	\$68,894	\$69,280	\$75,250	\$92,441	\$90,300	\$105,984	\$113,980	\$110,369
Spokane	Superior	2,677	6,090	29,656	53,511	65,452	82,975	87,895	81,329	93,761	115,878
		\$63,801	\$70,394	\$98,550	\$122,791	\$140,702	\$175,417	\$178,195	\$187,313	\$207,740	\$226,247
Stevens	District	5,471	6,209	6,556	6,001	5,475	5,536	5,286	6,776	7,179	6,540
Stevens	Superior	480	966	4,145	7,598	12,688	11,883	13,675	15,621	15,366	17,850
		\$5,950	\$7,175	\$10,701	\$13,598	\$18,163	\$17,419	\$18,962	\$22,396	\$22,545	\$24,390
Thurston	District/Municipal	\$23,312	\$30,307	\$31,368	\$35,912	\$38,571	\$37,304	\$39,128	\$51,148	\$57,228	\$52,195
Thurston	Superior	1,154	2,654	16,409	41,702	65,003	93,740	94,000	108,353	117,235	117,319
		\$24,466	\$32,961	\$47,777	\$77,614	\$103,574	\$131,043	\$133,128	\$159,501	\$174,464	\$169,514
Wahkiakum	District			701	1,192	1,272	1,367	1,362	1,505	1,847	1,863
Wahkiakum	Superior	121	72	681	1,582	1,931	1,891	2,152	2,372	3,409	2,205
		\$121	\$72	\$1,382	\$2,775	\$3,203	\$3,258	\$3,513	\$3,877	\$5,256	\$4,068
Walla Walla	District/Municipal	\$1,112	\$5,602	\$6,714	\$6,547	\$6,583	\$6,911	\$6,525	\$8,878	\$11,241	\$10,692
Walla Walla	Superior	475	1,105	2,808	5,731	8,703	13,893	15,767	18,762	23,005	19,972
		\$1,586	\$6,707	\$9,523	\$12,278	\$15,287	\$20,804	\$22,292	\$27,640	\$34,247	\$30,664
Whatcom	District/Municipal	\$28,648	\$30,451	\$35,549	\$37,347	\$41,868	\$43,687	\$43,463	\$50,573	\$50,336	\$51,539
Whatcom	Superior	2,540	7,738	24,373	39,169	44,351	56,605	53,833	62,437	52,331	49,295
		\$31,189	\$38,189	\$59,922	\$76,516	\$86,219	\$100,292	\$97,296	\$113,010	\$102,667	\$100,835
Whitman	District/Municipal	\$6,454	\$7,366	\$7,374	\$7,795	\$9,244	\$10,818	\$10,661	\$12,197	\$12,848	\$14,515
Whitman	Superior	469	763	3,682	5,112	7,726	9,636	7,858	11,048	10,054	14,872
		\$6,923	\$8,129	\$11,056	\$12,907	\$16,970	\$20,454	\$18,519	\$23,245	\$22,902	\$29,388
Yakima	District/Municipal	\$46,191	\$56,125	\$60,987	\$65,663	\$70,710	\$75,524	\$71,526	\$76,354	\$72,132	\$68,514
Yakima	Superior	4,245	9,334	31,920	44,351	52,413	52,571	51,423	45,978	45,445	44,016
		\$50,436	\$65,459	\$92,907	\$110,013	\$123,123	\$128,095	\$122,949	\$122,332	\$117,577	\$112,530
Total	District/Municipal	\$848,025	\$985,593	1,094,023	1,174,484	\$1,231,413	\$1,312,589	\$1,323,820	\$1,527,953	\$1,565,029	\$1,484,191
Total	Superior	66,816	146,366	537,233	1,087,639	1,435,683	1,743,849	1,807,880	1,955,062	1,971,138	2,015,304
State Total		\$914,841	\$1,131,959	\$1,631,256	\$2,262,124	\$2,667,096	\$3,056,438	\$3,131,700	\$3,483,016	\$3,536,168	\$3,499,495

Appendix E

Penalty Assessment Use Survey with Prosecutors

County Name	Have you been able to expand/enhance your victim/witness program since 1996? (Yes/No)		Have you added staff? (Yes/No)		Have you added services? (Yes/No)		Has this new money \$ allowed your program to keep pace with service needs in your community?				What other funding sources do you utilize or have access to?				Has your V/W revenue grown since 1996? (Yes/No)		Do you see the penalty assessment collection as a good mechanism to fund your V/W program? (Yes/No)		Do you know how the \$500 Penalty Assessment is distributed? (Yes/No)		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Not at all 1-3	Some 4-6	a lot 7-10	Local Government \$	STOP Grant	VOCA \$	OTHER GRANT \$\$	None	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
24 Okanogan	Yes	No	Yes	No	X	X	X	X	X	X				Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	0
25 Pacific	No	No	0	0	X									Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
26 Pend Oreille	Yes	0	Yes	0			X							Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
27 Pierce	No	0	0	0			X		X					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28 San Juan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			X	X	X	X	X			Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
29 Skamania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		X								Yes	0	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
30 Skagit	Yes	Yes	No	Yes			X	X	X	X	X			Yes	Yes		X	Yes	No	Yes	No
31 Snohomish	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			X	X	X	X	X			Yes	Yes			Yes	No	Yes	No
32 Spokane	Yes	Yes	0	Yes			X							Yes	Yes			Yes	No	Yes	No
33 Stevens	0	0	0	0			X	X	X	X	X			Yes	Yes			Yes	0	Yes	0
34 Thurston																					
35 Wahkiakum	No	No	No	No		X			X	X				Yes	Yes			Yes	No	Yes	No
36 Walla Walla	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			X	X	X	X				Yes	Yes			Yes	0	Yes	0
37 Whatcom	Yes	No	No	No			X		X	X				Yes	No			Yes	No	Yes	Yes
38 Whitman	0	No	0	No		X								Yes	0			Yes	0	Yes	Yes
39 Yakima	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		X			X	X	X			Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes